Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1835. [No. 2,477.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.

ON Sunday next, 19th Instant, being Easter Day, a collection will be made as usual, after the SERMON, for the benefit of European and other Poor.

HENRY JEFFREYS,
Senior Chaplain.

Bombay, 15th April, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT,

APPLICATION having been made to Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels Rights and Credits of EDWARD WYBURD late a LIEUTENANT in the Indian Navy deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esq., the Registrar of the said Court—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 13th day of April, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration (with the last will and Testament annexed) of the Goods Chattels, Rights and Credits of JAMES WILLIAM FRASER, formerly a Captain in the Regiment of Artillery, and since on the half pay Establishment of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court—All persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 13th day of April, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
Proctor.

TENDERS,

WILL be received by the Quarter Master of the Regiment of European Infantry, until the 15th instant, for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the use of the Regiment, commencing from the 1st of May next.

PRICES.

	Beer	per dozen.....
Lisbon	Wine	Do.....
	Gin	Do.....
	Rum	Do.....
	Brandy	Do.....
	Tea	per pound.....
	Coffee	Do.....
	Sugar	Do.....

By order, H. FRASER, Lieutenant and Quarter Master, B. E Regt.

N. B. All tenders to be Post paid.

Camp Poonah, 10th April, 1835.

NOTICE.

MADAME BURUGORI has the honor to announce to the Public in General, that she has removed from Mazagon to a House in the Hummum Street, opposite Mr. Leggett's Bakery, where she has exposed for sale, all descriptions of Millinery (received by the late arrivals from France), of the latest fashion, and most moderate prices.

Madame B. continues to make Dresses, Clothes, Riding Habits, Caps and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.

Fort, 15th April, 1835.

SALE OF GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c.

ON Wednesday next the 22d April at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will submit for sale, by Public Auction without reserve, a valuable and extensive assortment of Goods, comprizing.

Double branch'd Wall Shades, with rich cut drops and Pans and engraved Shades, Plain single branch Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Plain White, Blue and Green Cabin Lamps of sizes, Chamber Candlesticks, Handsome Cut Tumblers, Claret Glasses, Wine Glasses, Champagne and Liquor ditto, Goblets, Finger Cups and Wine Coolers, plain and colour'd Cruet Stands, Egg Frames, Liquor Frames, handsome Decanters, Salt Cellars, Dessert Plates, Plain Tumblers and Wine Glasses, Indian Shades plain and color'd Handsome Plated Tea Pots, Curry Dishes, Egg Frames, Bottle Stands, Bread Baskets, Rice Dishes, Salvers, Toast Racks, Sliding Candlesticks, Pewter and Brittania Metal Tea and Coffee Pots, Japan'd Tea Trays, a few articles of Jewellery, and a lot of Silver Pencil Cases.

ON THE SAME DAY.

F. B. and Co. will sell, a varied and choice assortment of valuable plain and colored Prints, Scraps, 50 Reams of Foolscap Paper, recently imported per "Prince Regent," &c.

The Property will be exposed to view on Saturday next, and subsequent days.

Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1835.

FOR SALE.

THAT smart serviceable pleasure Yacht, known as the *Red Rover,* for particulars apply to Messrs FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will (if not previously disposed of by private contract) sell her, by Public Auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Wednesday the 22nd Inst. at 4 | 30 P. M., on the Apollo Bunder.

Nesbit Lane, 15th April, 1835.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, the 25th instant, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow, situated on the verge of Byculla Tank, leading to Mr. Collett's, a variety of Household Furniture and property, belonging to a Gentleman proceeding to Sea. Further particulars will be hereafter made known.

NESBIT LANE, *15th April,* 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE undermentioned Instruments the Property of the late BAND of the 6th Regiment Bombay N. I. viz,

10 B. Clarionets, 2 K	with Leather Cases and Mouth pieces.
10 C. Do. Do.	
1 E. I F. Do. 1 Keyed	
2 F. and 2 G. Flutes. 4 Key'd.	
2 B. C. D. and E. Fluters, 1 Key'd.	
2 French Horns and Cases.	
8 Bisoons, 9 Key'd.	
1 Large Drum.	
1 Tambourine.	
1 Pair Turkish Cymbals.	
1 Trombone.	
1 Triangle.	
52 dozen of Clarionet Reeds.	
11 " and 9 Basoon ditto.	

The Instruments are in very good order and will be disposed of, at exceedingly moderate rates, either together or separately,

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND Co., where the Instruments may be seen.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW Thursday the 16th April, YATES and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following goods—about 100 pieces of Bleached Long Cloth, 100 do Unbleached, 50 pieces of Grey Shirting Cloth, 100 pieces of Europe Chintz, Europe Flowered Shawls, 40 pieces of Russia duck, Europe Cotton handkerchiefs, 200 Native Turbands, Cambrics, White Jeans, Japan Ink, Eau de Cologne, Lavander Water, Windsor Soap, and other Sundry Articles, and on account of those concerned 60 Boxes of Claret and Claret in Cask, Gentleman's London made Surtouts and Fancy Waistcoats.

AT 1 P. M.

The property of a Gentleman, a Grey Arab Saddle Horse, and a Bay ditto.

FOR SALE.

A Very handsome Bushire Horse, color grey, goes splendidly in harness, 15½ hands, with a Gig and Harness.

A Stylish Bay Arab.

A Bay Arab Galloway, carries a Lady, and very strong.

2 New Bengal Shigrams just landing.

A very fine English Cow in Milk with a calf.

A Grey Arab Saddle Horse, 14 hands of good action.

A Ladies Horse, rising five with a nearly new Saddle and Bridle.

Apply to Mr. YATES.

FOR SALE.

EUROPE Potatoes at 4 Rupees per Maund, Scotch Oatmeal, New pickled and Red Herrings, and a variety of others stores.

At YATES and Co's.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND Co., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, viz :—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at	Rs.	20 per doz.
Port.....at	Rs.	24 per doz.
Lisbon....."		12 "
Brandy.....at	15 a 18	"
Do. in wood.....at	8½	per gallon.
Jamaica Rum,.....at		12 per dozen.
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes, Street, 15th April, 1835.

NAUTICAL EPHEMERISIS FOR 1835.

TO be had cheap at the Godowns of BECK AND Co.

Forbes Street, 15th April, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART and Co., the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Baston and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac.....at Rs.	25	per dozen
Red Hermitage..at "	30	"
Leovill Claret...at "	20	"
Monton Do.....at "	20	"
St. Julian Do....at "	15	"
Fine Old Cognac..at "	15	"
" Cognac.....12		"

In one dozen Cases.

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry at Rs.	25	per dozen
" Pale Do..at "	15	"
" Brown Do..at "	15	"
" Bucellas....at "	12	"

In 3 dozen cases.

Bombay, 15th April, 1835.

For Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine fast sailing Brig "BRIDGET," 405 Tons Register, CAPTAIN CROSBIE, has two spacious and airy Poop Cabins disengaged, immediate application should be made. Apply to the Commander at Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co's.

Bombay, 15th April, 1835.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE Ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,000 Tons, W. BOURCHIER Commander; this vessel was lately one of the regular Ships in the E. I. Co's. Service, has spacious accommodations for passengers, carries a surgeon, and will be despatched again to London about the 3rd May. Apply to Captain BOURCHIER, or ADAM, SKINNER AND Co.

For Passage to Liverpool, and to sail by the 1st of May, 1835.

THE new *Barque* AMELIA THOMPSON, of 600 tons Burthen, WILLIAM PIGOTT H. C. S. Commander. This Vessel has an experienced Surgeon on board, and was built expressly for Passengers, with a height of 7 feet, 3 inches, between the Decks and large cabins.

Apply to the Commander, or to, Messrs. McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. at their office.

BOMBAY, *15th April,*

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS have been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, in the Goods of ROBERT HUGHES, late a Gunner in the Service of the Indian Navy, and of SEPTIMUS CARLESS, late Captain's CLERK on Board the Honorable Company's Ship TERNATE, severally deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, Registrar, of the said Court—all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated 9th April, 1835.

WITH reference to the public advertisement, dated the 21st February, 1835, inviting Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds of Jaffna Tobacco annually, for the use of the Travancore Government, for two successive years, the Dewan of Travancore is prepared to extend the period of the contract to four years. on the same terms as those mentioned in the Notice above adverted to.

(Signed) SOOBROW DEWAN.

CIRCUIT CUTCHERRY,
Alwaye, 25th March, 1835.

(A TRUE COPY,)
JOHN CALDECOTT.

COWASJEE & PESTONJEE, beg leave to inform their customers at the Presidency, and outstations, that they have lately received for sale at their shop, a quantity of old Madeira, at 12 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 15th April, 1835.

TO LET.

A House in Rampart-row. Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1835.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM SOLLORY GREY, will, for the present, conduct our business, and is authorized to sign for us, by procuration.

McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

BOMBAY, 15*th April*, 1835.

ALLIANCE AND INDEMNITY INSURANCE OFFICES, OF CALCUTTA.

POLICIES continue to be granted as usual, on behalf of the above Offices, by

McGREGOR, EDMOND AND Co. *Agents.*

Bombay, 15*th April*, 1835.

FIFTH-SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

THE holders of the undrawn tickets in the first class of the above Lottery, are requested to forwaid their tickets to BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE, Datra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co., for renewal in the second class.

For renewing the whole ticket Rs. 73 each
Ditto.....half ditto....37
Ditto.....quarter ditto....18½

Bombay, 15*th April*, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A few baskets of Scotch Patatoes in good order, may be had on application to COWASJEE and HORMAJEE JEWAHJEE, opposite to Messrs. Adam, Skinner and Co's., at 3½ Rupees per maund.—they have also for sale a few dozens of best Scotch Whiskey,

Bombay, 15*th April*, 1835.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few Butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecq, at 500 per butt from Alt Row, 15*th April*, 1835.

TO be let—From the 1st of June until the 15th November next, "BELLASIS LODGE" situated on the Parell road, and nearly opposite Lieut. Col. Dickinson's House,

For particulars apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co.

Bombay, 15*th April*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

THE well known Commodious and airy House, called Hope Hall, in Mazagon, lately vacated by James Henderson, Esq.—Apply to JUGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 15*th April*, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

At Mazagong, on Sunday the 12th instant, Mrs. R. X. Murphy, of a Daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut C. Blood, Artillery, from Sholapore.
Assistant Surgeon Bourchier, Irregular Horse, from Cutch.
Captain Decluzeau, Artillery, from Sea.
Ensign T. L. Jameson, 5th Regt, from Cutch.
Lieut. R. Littlewood, 9th Regt., from Baroda.
Captain Ogle, H. M. 4th Dragoons, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Asst. Surgeon J. Keith, Indian Navy, to Socotra.
2d. Lieut. W. Massie, Artillery, to Mahabulishwur.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

April 13th. Ship Eucles, Thomas Smith Master, from Liverpool, left 20th December 1834.
14th. Ship Ospray, James Salmon Master, from Greenock 23d November 1834.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London.—John Marsh, Prince Regent, and Amelia Thompson.
Do. Liverpool.—Otterspool, and Bridget.
Do. Bengal,—Colonel Newal.
Do. Glasgow,—Tropic.
Do. China,—Caledonia, Lady Grant, and Helen.
Do. Singapoor.—Hind, and Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Do. Aboorcir.—Atiate Rahimon.
Do. Clyde.—John Campbell.
Do. Siam.—Ann, and Futta Albary.
Do. Malay Coast,—Mackbhar, and Fazell Kurrim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships,—Winchester, Sloop Raleigh, and Andromachie.
H. C's. Receiving Ship Hastings.—Guard Vessel
Do. Do. Floating Chapel.—Aurora.
Do. Do. Sloop of War.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—, Otterspool, Caledonia, Tropic, John Marsh, Prince Regent, John Campbell, Mona, Colonel Newall, Bridget, Amelia Thompson, Kent, William Ritchie, Eucles and Ospray.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—I addressed you, the last time I wrote, upon the admission of natives to civil officers of trust. In my present letter, I beg to say a few words to you upon farming the Revenue. But, before I commence, I would just touch upon the subject of these letters generally. I have no intention, in writing them, but to do good. What I say to you, therefore, is not dressed up in studied language; of that I am incapable; if the sense be apparent, my whole desire will have been gained. They are not intended to be faultless effusions, or to embrace perfected theories; all my wish is to lay before the public a few ideas, upon different matters, as they arise in my mind, leaving to others the task of working them up into a more practical fashion, or of deciding them to be useless. What I offer is not a palace ready built, but a stone quarry, from which, I am vain enough to imagine, the experienced builder may pick something not wholly valueless, to serve him in forming the foundation for his structure. But of this enough; so to return to the point. It has not been unusual, in this, as in other despotic countries, to farm the revenue; but, a proceeding more totally incompatible with any shadow of liberty in the subject was, perhaps, never adopted. Convenience has, generally, been its motive in the seller; a large revenue is easily realized and without labour on the part of the sovereign. Extortion has, generally, been the motive of the purchasers; and from the times of the old Roman Republic, to the present, they have been pretty zealous in pursuing an iniquitous course. It is notorious, that from those times, to the days of the French revolution, the title of Farmer General of the taxes was synonymous with immoderate riches. But, in France, there was a better reason for upholding that system than the one I have mentioned. There, ministers and mistresses shared largely in the plunder of the people. No one has dared, for a moment, to suppose that any private reason of that nature existed here. On what ground then does the system stand? on none, I believe, but a mistaken, or perhaps indolent policy. The financiers must surely know, that if the riches amassed by the farmer be gained without extortion, that those riches must be saved to the state, by pursuing a different mode of collection. The charges of collection cannot well be less to a private individual, than to him who has the whole power of the country at his disposal. The chances, besides, of abuse are much less in a public officer, than in a private agent; the one can gain nothing by it, and has every thing to lose; the other has nothing to lose, (for his term will have expired before the matter can be investigated) and has every thing to gain by malpractices. But, independently of the advantages, or disadvantages, I will take higher ground, and assert, that the state has no right to put up the power of taxation to auction. The people of a country have an undoubted right to see that the taxes be raised fairly, and spent honestly. The executive power is the power usually intrusted with this office; it has no more right, to put up to auction, for its own convenience, a portion of the power so entrusted to it for the public good, than the [illegible] England has to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. It may necessarily must, depute portions of power to many; but it must depute them to responsible persons, and must itself be responsible for the acts of its servants; but that is very different from putting up one of the fairest jewels in its prerogative for sale,—a sale which may place the liberties and fortunes of millions, at the feet of the most worthless, though perhaps the richest member of the community. The extortions of Roman farmers caused more frequent revolts than any thing else; the tyranny of the French farmers was notorious; and can it be supposed, that if the people be, apparently, more patient and submissive in India, than they are in other countries, under a similar system, that their curses in private are less deep. Is not human nature every where the same; and is there any thing in a Hindoo or a Parsee farmer, which will make him more tender of extortion than a Roman, or a Frenchman? The force of arms has, elsewhere, and may, in every part of the world, long quell the out burstings of the oppressed; but, is that force unpaid for, and will not he have much to answer for, who puts down with the bayonet, the tumult he has himself been the cause of raising? If the taxes are insufficient, lay on more; but never adopt a bad method of raising them. This will, in itself, be the cause of endless expense. A man would rather pay a shilling, equally levied by a responsible servant of government, than have a penny extorted from him by the beggarly peon of a miser. The worst of the business is, that the real cause of discontent, occasioned by this, is often hidden from the eyes of rulers. It is very true, that the poor often do not know of what they have to complain; but, they seldom complain without some cause of offence. The conduct of the under strappers of farmers, and their roguery, often affects them more than any thing else; but they, perhaps, will not give that as a reason for their dissatisfaction, because they have no hopes, that it will be attended to. They are aware that a revenue must be realized in some way, and never having seen a better, they cannot imagine that it is the want of such, alone, that galls them. This system is at present disused in most branches of taxation;—that it may speedily be abolished in all, is the sincere wish of,

Sir, your most obedient servan',
FOUNDLING.

April 6th, 1835.

ADDRESS TO G. L. ELLIOTT, ESQUIRE.

Collector and Magistrate.
RUTNAGHERRY.

WORTHY SIR,—From a sense of duty, and with feelings of humiliation, we, the undersigned Inhabitant of Rutnagherry, beg leave to address you, to express our sorrow at your approaching departure from this place: we regret the event more so when we reflect that it will deprive us of a kind, considerate, and upright gentleman, who has always been a patron to our comforts, and an advocate of our rights, but we must with some pleasure retract from the regret we feel, when in its place is substituted the prospect of a better appointment, so worthily and justly merited, which we presume, with satisfaction, to regard as a mark of Government's approbation of your services.

We are extremely sorry to represent the scanty resources of this district, and its distance from the presidency, as the motives which have compelled us to abandon a contemplated entertainment, we had intended to testify our gratitude for the kind and benevolent offices you have rendered the inhabitants of this station.

With the ardent wish that prosperity and happiues may always attend you and your good family, we close with our fervent prayers for those blessings, and trust you will believe us to be,

Worthy Sir,
Your most obedient, humble and grateful Servants,
GOVIND NAIK SUR DESSAEE LUXEMONDASS SUNKERDASS, AND 60 OTHERS.

REPLY TO MESSRS. GOVIND NAIKSUR DESSAEE LUXIMONDASS SUNKERDASS, AND OTHERS.

GENTLEMEN,—It is with sensations of unmingled pleasure that I receive the testimony of esteem and regard conveyed in your gratifying address. During a period of five years, which, at different times, and in the discharge of different functions, I have passed in the Konkun, I have acquired a deep interest in the welfare of its Inhabitants; to their weal and happiness I have devoted my anxious wishes and arduous exertions—In the exercise of duties with such an aim, I have always found reward and satisfaction, but to know that such endeavours are in any way successful, is most gratifying, and that they have been so, I am led to hope by your kind expressions of regret at my departure.

Accept, in return, my farewell and good wishes with acknowledgements for this proof of your regard. Be assured that your interest, and the recollection of your favorable opinion, will ever be deeply engraven on my heart, and in the new sphere of duty into which I am called, I shall never cease to feel a concern for your well doing and prosperity.

I am, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) G. L. ELLIOTT.

RUTNAGHERRY, April 7th, 1835.

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	131	123
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 2/4	071
Do. No. 31, a 1040. 2nd class....	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1010, 3rd class,.....		
Second five per cent Loan.....	107 *at*	11
Third five per cent Loan.....	110	110
Bills on England.....	2s.	12d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	107¼	7/8
Bills on Madras 30 days,.....	101¾	101¼
Canton Bills,.....	210½	210⅛
Spanish dollars per 100,.....	221/2	21⅛
Sovereign each,.....	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

April 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
,, 15th Wednesday.....	0 26	0 47
,, 16th Thursday.....	1 7	1 27
,, 17th Friday.....	1 48	2 9

To Correspondents.

"SEE CLEARLY" is postponed thro' want of room.
"CERBERUS" for the same reason.
"CANDIDATUS" has been received, and we shall, by the time of our next issue, see whether it is fit for publication.
"VERAX" has also been received, and we shall refer to it in our next.
"PHILO—FUNNEL" we shall also look into.
"JOSEPH SURFACE" shall have a place in our next
"ANTI-HUMBUG" we must decline.
"FOUNDLING" on the stamp duties now levied on newspapers, in our next.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL, 1835.

THE arrivals since our last are; the *Eucles*, Thomas Smith, Master, from Liverpool the 20th December, on the 13th; and the *Ospray*, James Salmon, Master, from Greenock the 23d November, on the 14th instant.

No passengers by either of the arrivals.

As the public will, at this moment, feel more interest in the English news, than in mere local matters, we give the chief portion of our columns of this day to the accounts received from England by the ship, *Eucles*.

BY the Ship *Eucles*, from Liverpool the 20th December, English papers up to the 19th, have been received.

The following are the arrangements in the new Ministry, so far as the same had been completed up to the 19th.

Sir R. Peel—First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Duke of Wellington—Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Goulburn—Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord Wharncliffe—Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Alexander Baring—President of the Board of Trade.

Earl of Rossyln—President of the Council.

Sir George Murray—Master general of the Ordnance.

Sir Edward Knatchbull—Paymaster of the Forces.

Earl of Aberdeen—First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Ellenborough—President of the Board of Control.

Mr. Herries—Secretary at War.

Lord Lyndhurst—Lord Chancellor.

Sir James Scarlett—Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir Henry Hardiuge—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Lord Jersey—Lord Chamberlain.

Earl de Grey was talked of as likely to succeed to the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and Mr. Dawson to the Secretaryship to the Admiralty.

Mr. Frederick Pollock,—Attorney General.

Mr. Pemberton has been offered the Solicitor General-ship, but has declined it.

Lord Lowther, it was understood, was again to be appointed Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

The Colonial Secretary ship of State was said to have been left open as a *locus penitentæ* for (the late Mr.—now) Lord Stanley.

The Electors of Westminster have intimated to Sir F. Burdet that, should he intend to offer himself as a Candidate for Westminster, at the next election, he will be expected to pledge himself to oppose the present Ministry.

Parliament was prorogued to Thursday the 15th January, and it was supposed that it would be dissolved in the interim.

The Members were all on the alert. Among our Europe intelligence will be seen the probable results of the new Elections.

Sir Robert Peel, in his address to the Electors of Tamworth (of which burgh he is Member) gives his confession of faith. It will also be found under our Europe head.

Meetings were being held in all parts of the country, and the determination to defeat the Tory candidates, come to.

The Duke of Gloucester died in the month of December last.

THE *Morning Herald* of the 18th Dec., gives the following report of what passed at the India House on the 17th Dec., in reference to the Indian Navy:

INDIAN NAVY.

Sir C. FORBES begged leave to ask whether there was any truth in the report that there was an anxious desire on the part of certain authorities in this country and in India to destroy that most valuable establishment, the Indian navy? He was very happy to understand that the Board of Directors had set their face against the proposition for putting down that service, but it was well known, from papers which had been laid before the House of Commons, and from other documents, that such a measure had been strongly pressed by the Governor General of India upon the Bombay Government, and that that Government had expressed its dissent. Great uneasiness prevailed amongst all connected with the service, and he trusted the Chairman would have the kindness to set their minds at ease. If it were asked of what use was the Indian navy—he would ask of what use was the British navy? If the British navy had driven our enemies from the sea, the Indian navy had annihilated the swarms of pirates with which the western side of India was infested half a century ago, and by which it would be covered again in 12 months if that force were abolished. The few British sloops of war, which would then be the only force available to put down the evil, would be obliged to have recourse to that very Indian navy to pilot them through the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The officers of that service were in a state of the greatest alarm, considering themselves doomed to destruction. He hoped the Directors would set their face decidedly against such a measure. A word from the Chairman would calm all fears on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN said he was not able to calm the fears of his Hon. Friend, although he should be happy to do so on this and upon all other subjects. He could only say that a despatch had been received within a few days on the subject, which should receive the deliberate consideration of the Directors. At present it would be premature in him to give his own opinion, and it was impossible for him to give the opinions of his colleagues when they had not had an opportunity of considering the despatch.

Sir C. FORBES begged to ask whether it was or was not true, that the Chairman and the other Directors set their faces against the proposition?

The CHAIRMAN said that, on a former occasion, the question had been very fully discussed, and there was some difference of opinion, but the great majority were in favour of a continuance of the navy. He was sure his Hon. Friend would not ask him to state the present opinion of the Directors. He could only assure him that the question should receive their deliberate attention, and he hoped they would come to a salutary decision.

Mr. LINDSAY (a Director), said he had reason to know that the most distinguished officers in his Majesty's navy were most anxious to see the Indian navy supported, because they felt that if the British navy were called upon to do the duty hitherto performed by the other service, they could not discharge it so efficiently.

THE following arrivals in England from this port are mentioned: The *Aliquis* of Cork, about the 18th November, and the *John Taylor* at Liverpool on the 17th Dec. We see it stated in the *Courier* of yesterday that the *William Turner*, *Bombay Packet*, *Oriental*, *Minerva*, and *William* had also arrived.

IN our publication of the 4th instant we mentioned that SR. PERES, the legitimate Governor of Goa, and who is now in Bombay, had issued a proclamation denouncing the acts of the self-elected Government of Goa, and their followers, as treasonable. We now, at the request of SR. PERES, publish a translation of that document, and of the letter which accompanied the same, together with the list of persons to whom it was ordered to be delivered, and against whom it was chiefly directed.

TO,

SR. CIPRIANO S. R. NUNES,
Goa.

I send the enclosed circulars, signed by me, which you will, for the good of the Royal service, distribute to the individuals named in the accompanying list, signed by the Secretary to the Prefecture. I expect, from your fidelity to our legitimate sovereign, that you will comply with my determination, and apprize me of the same by the first Dawk, being answerable on the contrary to H. I. Majesty the Duke of Braganza, Regent in the name of the Queen. God preserve you. On board the Frigate—*Infanta Regente*—*the* 31*st March*, 1835.

(Signed) B. PERES DA SILVA.

List of Individuals alluded to.

"Col. Joaõ Casimiro P. Vasconcellos.
"Manoel Jose Ribeiro.
"Friar Constantino de St. Ritta.
"Commander in Chief, Col. Fortunato de Mello.
"Ex-Dezembargador Manoel F. Louzada.
"Ex-Dezembargador Joaõ J. de S. Miranda.
"Ex-Dezembargador Manoel V. Moreira.
"Municipal Corporation or the Senate.
"Superintendant of Marine.
"Jose J. Leoni, Commander of the Charrua meira-Real.

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" All the Commandants of Battalions.
" Acc untant General.
" Custom Master.
" King's Attorney General.

On board the Frigate—Infanta Regente—31st March, 1835.

(Signed) CONSTANCIO ROQUE DA COSTA,
Secretary to the Prefecture.

Bernardo Peres da Silva, Counsellor to her most Faithful Majesty, and Prefect of the states of Portuguese India. To the Inhabitants of the said states, greeting: Whereas it has come to my knowledge that Colonel Fortunato de Mello, Commander-in-Chief of Goa, ever since the 10th February last, approved and commended, by a General Order, the honorable and brave conduct of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, and the Battalion of Artillery, both corps, as well Officers, subalterns, as Soldiers for the most part consisting of Europeans and their descendents, who overthrew the liberticide faction, and re-established in that capital, peace and tranquility, after it had been disturbed by a handful of the wicked men, who had trampled under foot all Law and legal institutions.

And Whereas the said Commander-in-Chief had acknowledged as criminal, all the acts practised by the rebels on the 1st and 3d February, swearing by all that is sacred, that he himself had been present at the former, and signed the latter, by coercion.

And Whereas on the 13th of the said month, at an Assembly convened in the palace of the Prefecture, at which, besides upwards of 600 citizens, were present, the Senate, the Municipal Bodies, and all the Civil Ecclesiastical, and Military Authorities, it was unanimous: agreed, as well by the said Commander in-Chief, as by all the other members, that the Frigate *Infanta Regente* should be dispatched forthwith for the purpose of conveying me back to Goa, in compliance with the requests of the people who had solicited my return.

And Whereas the same Commander-in-Chief, on the 2d day of March, adding treachery and perfidy to perjury and infidelity, under pretence of the fear of an immediate attack from the rebels sheltered at Vingorla, (a British Possession) with whom he kept up a secret and uninterrupted correspondence, and pretending that he had intercepted a letter from one of them, in which it was mentioned that the rebels would be joined by a number of European Troops there assembled, did, under such false pretence, order the 2d Regiment and other Battalions, to Pangim.

And Whereas the said Commander-in-Chief, having been requested by the people, and Garrison Troops of Pangim, to withdraw to their respective Quarters, the Battalions which had been brought by him, and whose presence tended to alarm the friends of order and liberty, feigned to accede to their wishes, giving in the mean while, secret orders for these corps to halt in the old City of Goa. He afterwards joined them there, and led the said corps to the Arsenal, of which he soon took possession, broke open the magazines, imprisoned the Superintendent of the Marine lately sent out by her Faithful Majesty, allowed the Soldiers to pillage and sell the Military Stores, and other articles,—set all the Prisoners at liberty, and amongst them the nefarious *Pussichi*, who, by a sentence of a General Court Martial during the Government of D. Manoel de Portugal, after being convicted of fraud and embezzlement of public money, was condemned to prison at Reys Magos, from whence he had been removed previously, to the Powder mill House.

And Whereas the said Commander-in-Chief, at the head of these Troops, followed by the Artillery Guns drawn by the crew of the Frigate *Princeza Real*, by order of their Commandant, the infamous Leoni, although his former enemy, in consequence of finding in him a despot, a traitor, and an enemy to the constitutional system, and now a friend, and with a few Gun boats commanded by the said Pussichi, ordered the 1st Regiment and the faithful Battalion of Artillery to lay down their arms, and to withdraw to Gaspar Dias and Cabo, which they complied with, in order to avoid bloodshed, which would be the inevitable consequence in case resistance had been offered.

And Whereas the said Commander in Chief, as blood-thirsty as all cowards are, entered Pangim among the hurras of the Troops which he commanded (as soon as he knew he would meet with no resistance), and having posted a few boats in the front of the Barracks at Gaspar Dias, he marched by land at the head of his Troops, and fired on the unarmed and defenceless soldiers of the 1st Regiment for the most part European, who were lying in the Barrack, and killed a great number of them, with the barbarity of a cannibal, by burning to ashes the beautiful, ancient, and costly Barracks.

And Whereas the said Commander in Chief, boasting like another Nero, of this brutal carnage and destruction, and still determined to massacre and shoot all those who dared to oppose his treacherous pretentions, according to his own publication (Bando) dated the 14th instant, and assisting the infamous and sacrilegious request of a few men consisting of Military Officers, and the Commander of the *Charrua Princeza Real*, all guilty of rebellion, and their accomplices, nominated a Government against the express determination of the Royal Decree of the 16th May 1832, the date of the creation of the Prefecture, and contrary to the Art: 115 of the Constitutional Charter, which plainly declares that the Military force should be essentially obedient, and that it should never be assembled without being ordered by the legitimate authority, which the Commander in Chief did not possess.

And Whereas the Ex-Governor, D. Manoel de Portugal, the well known Author of the Rebellion of the 1st and 3d of February last, and who is the main cause of the misfortunes which Goa is at present labouring under, was appointed President of the said Government, and on his refusal, a Provisional Government was set up, headed by Joaõ Casimiro Pereira Vasconcellos, who, by virtue of two Decrees from Her F. M., the first dated in the year 1825, was deprived of the Governorship of Diu, in consequence of crimes of which he is not yet justified, nor can justify himself; and in the other order caution is strongly recommended to watch his conduct minutely—and that he should be treated as a banished man. The whole of these documents may easily be seen in the Office of Secretary to the Prefecture. The other two members of the Provisional Government are Manoel Joze Ribeiro and Frei Constantino de S. Ritta. Manoel Joze Ribeiro, who was legally committed to prison, and whose conduct was very scandalous, both as President of the Medical board, invested with the purchase of medicines, in which transactions he was in the habit of robbing most shamefully, and as the Deputy Physician General of the realm, under which capacity he did not only sell certificates for obtaining commissions for medical men, but even extorted immense sums of money from Apothecaries and Druggists, &c. &c. Frei Constantino de S. Ritta is a Friar whose most scandalous life, as Administrator of the new converts, (Paidos Christaons) is notorious, and as such unworthy of public trust and employments.

And Whereas the pretended Provisional Government, installed by the Commanders of the rebellious Troops, as it is asserted so by the Commander in Chief, having arrogated to themselves, the powers of a legitimate Government, dragged to their presence, with [illegible] under Bayonets, the members of the Senate, [illegible]al Authorities, public Functionaries, and principal citizens, and forced them to sign the detestable, [illegible] and nefarious Act drawn before hand by the [illegible]mbargador Louzada (who had protested on [illegible] of February against the Acts of the 1st and 3d said month, declaring that he had been compelled by force to be present) and on the 14th of March signed by the above mentioned Commanders, dissolving thereby the Law of the Prefecture, and annulling the Edicts of the Regent in the name of the Queen, invoking however, in all their acts, the Constitutional Charter, degraded and trampled on by the same rebellious party.

And Whereas the same Government has reinstated the Board of Appeal (Relacaõ) abolished by a Royal Decree of the 7th of May 1834, which was communicated to me by the Colonial Secretary, and the same intimated by me to the Ex-Dezembargador Louzado, then Chancellor, who readily acknowledged the Dissolution of that Tribunal, which was immediately substituted by a Junta of the 2nd Instance, and Judges of the 1st Instance. To adopt all these salutary measures, I was empowered by H. I Majesty the Duque Regent, thro his notice dated 29th May 1834, who deemed the further continuation of the said Tribunal most inconvenient, not only because H. I. M. was well aware of the infamous conduct, scandalous behaviour, abominable venality, and shameful ignorance of most part of the Ex-Dezembargadores, chiefly for the hatred they had shewn to the Constitutional system, and to the Cause of Senhora D. Maria, 2d, our August Sovereign, and for their decided adhesion to the Usurper. There are several testimonials to corroborate the above statement, among them a most prominent one is the condemnation of Captain F. Lobato for his zealous exertion to see the Legitimacy of the Cause of the Queen acknowledged by Her Subjects; which circumstance alone would be sufficient to convict this infamous gang of free booters of Ex-Dezembargadores, to be unfit to hold any longer the sacred situations of Magistrates.

And Whereas the said Government, annulling all the appointments of the Judges of the 1st and 2nd Instances by me, in consequence of the delegation of H. I. M., from whom alone such nominations do emanate, restored to their respective situations the most part of the Ex-Dezembargadores, who mostly, like never satiated vultures, are in the habit of living upon the plunder of the unfortunate Inhabitants of India, equally guilty of rebellion together with the other individuals, who being accomplices, concurring in their rapine, were likewise invested with their former employments.

And Whereas the Constitutional Charter and the code of the Laws of our liberty—all the Laws both divine and human—were all trampled on by the said Commander in Chief in concurrence with a handful of wicked and blood-thirsty men. The life of peaceful Citizens was exposed,—their sacred rights violated, properties plundered by the unsubordinate soldiery, who, while perpetrating all sorts of crimes, pronounced most sacrilegiously the sacred name of the Constitutional Charter, which has been blasphemed and dishonored by them.

And Whereas a great number of principal and respectable families, loyal Citizens, incorruptible Magistrates most part of them European, and their descendants, have emigrated to the English Territories and sent to me declarations of their obedience to the Laws of our August Sovereign, besides many other persons, who still are at Goa. Those protests I have already forwarded to H. I. M. and will be brought to the notice of the public.

And Whereas the Capital of the Portuguese Possessions in India is now abandoned to the rapacity of a gang of robbers, the leader of which is the said Commander in Chief, who, with impudence, treachery, and villainy, has promulgated that the natives were attempting to become independent from the mother country, killing all Europeans, trying thereby to conceal, with so foolish and slanderous accusations (proved to be false by facts and confessions of honorable Europeans and their descedants) the perfidious and detestable aim of satiating their avarice and destroying and annihilating our unfortunate country, the whole of which case I have already brought to the notice of H. I. M. thro' my official dispatches, and as it would be unbecoming in me, who am the sole and legitimate authority by H. I. M. the Duque Regent on this side of India, to observe without indignation, horror, and pity so many evils, which threaten the utter annihilation of the Capital of Portuguese India, and it being my duty on the other hand to make my best efforts in default of physical force, to supplant the revolutionary faction which now oppresses Goa.

I do therefore hereby declare, as the sole administrative authority of the affairs of the Portuguese India and delegate of H. I. M., and by her Royal name, to all the inhabitants of Goa, and its dependencies in general, as well as to every one concerned;—to all the subaltern authorities legitimately appointed,—to all the municipal bodies, and Agricultural Boards, and to all the Corporations, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, that all the acts and conduct of the said Commander in Chief, Fortunato de Mello, are crimes of high treason against the nation; that all persons who signed, unless by force, the act by which I was deposed, and either directly or indirectly contributed or assisted in it, are guilty of the same crimes;—that the self-elected and self-styled Provisional Government, established on the 14th instant, is illegal, illigitimate, and criminal;—that all their acts are null, void, and of no effect;—that all the sentences and decisions that may have been pronounced, and all the acts that shall have been exercised, or shall be exercised for the future, are null, void, and of no effect;—that the Judges of the 1st and 2d instances, or whatever may be their denomination, or any other public functionary appointed by them, are illegal. I declare likewise that all the salaries that may have been drawn by the members of the self-named Government, as well as Judges and other functionaries, without a legal title, shall be liable to be refunded;—in like manner all the payments and advances which shall have been made to the said Government by the Farmers of the Public Revenue, Treasurers, Collectors, and Receivers of public imports, and taxes, shall be considered as null and void, under the penalty of repaying the same, besides being liable to suffer the punishment awarded by law.

All authorities and persons to whom this my circular is directed, are hereby notified to inforce its due execution, and after registering it in their respective Books, will give to it all possible publicity, by affixing it in proper places for general information. Any behaviour to the contrary being liable to be visited with the punishment awarded by law.—*Bombay, 28th March*, 1835.

(Signed) BERNARDO PERES DA SILVA.
(Signed) CONSTANCIO ROQUE DE COSTA.
Secretary to the Prefecture.

Latest European Intelligence.

THE LATE MINISTRY AND THE NEW.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF OPINION.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH. To the speeches of Lord Melbourne at Derby and Lord John Russell at Totness, we have now to add the speech of Lord Palmerston at Andover, or rather that part of his speech which refers to his own department of the late ministry. His lordship said—

The next principle on which we took office was that of preserving peace. (Hear.) I recollect that when we made that promise, we were told that no human power could enable us to keep it, (Hear.) I remember, too, having been told in December, 1830, by a personal friend, though a political opponent, that before Easter we should infallibly have a general war in Europe. In fact, that if an angel came down from heaven to write our despatches, he would defy us to keep peace. (Hear.) No angel came to my assistance, but peace has been preserved. (Hear.) We have preserved peace, not only to Easter 1831, but till Christmas, 1834, Without entering into any details on the system of our policy, I may say, that the principle pursued has been to maintain the honour of the country, and to truckle to none. We have been accused of *truckling* to France, but we have made France our friend instead of our enemy. And this remarkable circumstance ought never to be forgotten, that while the Tories here have accused us of truckling to France, the Republicans of France have accused her of truckling to England. Thus the two parties, who object it was to involve the two nations in war, have each accused its own government of sacrificing the national honour for the purpose of maintaining peace. The reproach is as unfounded in England as it is in Paris. At the time we came into office, Belgium was struggling for independence with great doubts of her success. Belgium is now acknowledged as an independent country by the five great powers of Europe, Don Miguel was then oppressing Portugal; he had subverted the constitution, and was desolating the country. Now Donna Maria reigns over a free people, the constitution is firmly and irrevocably established. When we came in, Ferdinand was King of Spain, and there was no civil or religious liberty. Isabella now reigns under an enlightened government, and, in imitation of Great Britain and other liberal states, she has commenced her political career. Thus we have preserved peace, not only without any sacrifice of the national honour, but also by affording to liberty the opportunity of making a progress that must be congenial to the feelings of every Englishman. Upon these grounds, gentlemen, I appeal to you for your support at the ensuing election. I say at the ensuing election, because I feel confident that an election must take place.

LORD BROUGHAM'S LETTER.

The next ministerial explanation is that of Lord Brougham, and is addressed to Mr. Edward Lyton Bulwer, in reply to his pamplet, of which we gave an analysis last week. The following are the most important parts of his lordship's letter.

Although I of course have never taken the trouble of replying to the misrepretations circulated respecting me in one or two of the newspapers, as there is no end of controversy with concealed adversaries; yet when a person of respectability like you, with your name, shows that such misrepresentation have gained admittance into his belief, I have no hesitation at all in setting him right.

* * * * * *

When you would represent me as a partial or doubtful reformer, you surely have been listening to one or two of the hostile newspapers, and not reflecting on what you must immediately call to mind.

I think no one need fear being considered a timid reformer who carried through (without any other person ever taking any part whatever in its defence) the Scotch Borough Reform Bill, the first attempt at municipal reform ever yet made in England, and which was the necessary basis of the great measure of corporation reform in preparation by the late government. I should be only fatiguing you were I to name the other measures of large and uncompromising reform with which my name is connected; and I will ask any one to point out one instance in the whole course of my public life in which I have opposed, in any manner of away, any practical measure of reform—be it in church or state—in the judicial, or in the financial, or in the political department—I might almost say any measure at all, for—except that I was against annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and voting by ballot—I really recollect no case in which I and even the stoutest and most unsparing reformers even have been found to differ. My whole life has been devoted to introducing changes of a useful and practical nature, and never at all of a timid or paltry extent, into our establishments and our laws; and when I rely on the good sense and justice of my countrymen, and on their capacity, to judge for themselves, and not allow their confidence in me, bestowed upon a uniform experience of above a quarter of a century, to be shaken by a few paragraphs in newspapers—the motives of which all the world plainly sees—I know that I do not indulge a vain hope that I shall continue to enjoy what has always been to me the chief reward of my exertions, next to the approval of my own mind. That my efforts have been always very much less than I could have desired and that they have often been unsuccessful, I am most ready to grant; but even where I have not been able to do all I would, I have done what I could to prepare a triumph in better times for the principles which have uniformly, and without one single exception, guided my public life, The last occasion on which I took this course—none other being open to me—were the efforts which I lately made to abolish the taxes on newspapers (so hateful to those who would at once instruct the people and purify the press, but so dear to all who profit, or fancy they profit, by them), and to amend the law of libel: and I remind you of this matter that you may be able the better to account for the attacks to which in certain quarters, I have been exposed, and also to show you that my attempts at reform were not confined to what was done in Parliament.

No man who knows any thing of our history for the last four years dares reproach we with being a lukewarm reformer or very infirm of purpose in the government, or very sparing in the measures with which I deal out political improvement. I say nothing now of law reform. All have allowed that there I have done enough for the time I had the power; and all know, though I dare say when it suits them they can forget it, that others prevented me introducing a far more sweeping reform than any yet attempted in our judicial system—I mean the local courts. All have likewise seen even when I quitted office, I was so anxious to have the finishing hand put to my Chancery reform, that I offered to work for nothing, instead of leading a life of absolute idleness; and this sacrifice I was ready to make (a great one all who know my private pursuits are aware it would have proved), not only for the sake of saving the public above 12,000*l.* a year but (what is far more important) to enable the suitors in Chancery to avoid all the evil of a double appeal. That I have been rewarded for such an offer, as I believe has not often been made to the country, by nothing but abuse, is only a proof, that at a moment of excitement no party man ever can expect even the semblance of justice.

But though my efforts for law reform are not denied (at least as far as I know, for far be it from me to doubt that I may likewise be represented as hostile to that), yet you and others, who do not sufficiently reflect on the facts and do not at all consider how mischievous such statements are to the common cause, are pleased to question may being friendly to other reforms. Subsequent events may perhaps have taught those who complained of our scanty doings in reform that our position was not without its difficulties. But this I will assert, that had we met the Parliament, in office, no man would have said the vacation had been passed without abundant attempts to prepare measures of public usefulness—in a word, important reforms; and I will add, that if any man shall suppose I was behind any one of my colleagues in the zealous and active support, and in the assidnous preparation of them, that man, be he who he may, will fall into the greatest mistake ever man committed.

I have seen accounts of my having said in Scotland, that "less would be done next session than the last." That I could say that, or any thing like that, is utterly impossible, because no one knew better than (and not more than two so well as) myself, all the measures in contemplation, and in active preparation. What I did say—not once, but every time I spoke, and was called upon to answer an address of my fellow-countrymen—what I did say was this—I complained of the charge against us, that since the Reform Bill we had done nothing; and then I asked, if all that was done in the two sessions of the reform Parliament was nothing? I instanced all those great measures which had been passed, from the negro emancipation to the poor law amendment; and then I said, that it would be far more correct to say too much had been done than too little; and I may have added (though I believe I did not), that less would be done next year; and no doubt that is true. Can any one suppose that such prodigious changes as those of 1833 and 1834 can be made again? But is there any fairness—is there any thing like fairness—in therefore describing me as having said that too much had been done? Is that any thing short of a very gross misrepresentation—let me add, one of the most absurd, as well as gross perversions, that any controversy ever gave rise to? for if I was complaining (as these thoughtless folks would have it) of so much having been done of whom, I pray you, must I have been complaining? Why, of my own self; for assuredly the supposed "too much" was done by me as much, if not more, than by any of my colleagues, from the accidental circumstance of my position, and because, in reality, with the exception of certain points in the Reform Bill, as I stated in parliament, there never was one single measure proposed in Parliament, while I was in office, which had not my zealous approval, my cordial support, and my best assistance, in preparing it beforehand, as well as in carrying it through publicly.

In conclusion, let me ask what right any one has to suspect my motives, when I happen to differ with him? My life, excepting four years, was a continued sacrifice of interest to my principles as a reformer and friend of liberty; and even in taking office four years ago, I made a sacrifice both of feeling and of interests which some alive, and some alas! no more, well know the cost of. But all the time I was in opposition did I ever shew the least slackness to do my duty in the cause of free opinion, and of opposition to the court? What abuse did I ever spare? what bad measure did I ever leave alone? What minister did I ever suffer to rest while the country was to be served by opposing him? With whom did I ever compromise, or treat, or do otherwise than absolutely refuse all parley? Surely, even where reformers differ, these are facts which, as they give the last pledge of sincerity on the one part, ought to receive the most favourable construction as to motive from the other.

Yours truly, H. BROUGHAM.

An address has been transmitted for presentation to his Majesty by Mr. Emerson Tennent, M. P. for Belfast, and signed, as it appears, by 22,000 of the inhabitants of that intelligent, affluent, and important town—first, in support of his Majesty's right to chose his own ministers (which, however, it is but fair to acknowledge, that no class of subjects has presumed to question); and secondly, praying that the King may be pleased to make choice of men "prepared to reform all admitted abuses, while they preserve the existing institutions of the country."

Lord Brougham's letter rather refers to his individual case than that of the ministry in general. The next document is still more individual, and can scarcely be regarded as a demonstration of opinion. It is the second letter of Sergeant Spankie to the electors of Finsbury; or rather a lecture by the learned sergeant on all the great questions at issue, recommending his readers to behave themselves quietly, as become shopkeepers and persons depending on quietness, and peace for their prosperity, or even their existence as men of business. He exposes the dangers of insurrection and revolution, the distraction of civil war and its fearful consequences, and calculates on such consequences from the "carrying out" of the popular principles of the days—as universal suffrage, short Parliaments the voluntary principle, the ballot, and the reform of the House of Lords.

MEETINGS IN TOWN.

A meeting of the borough of the Tower Hamlets took place on Thursday evening: several thousands of persons assembled; I. G. Hammond, Esq returning officer, in the chair, Mr. Laurence and Mr. Morris moved—

That this meeting, without expressing any opinion of the general conduct of the ministry at the head of which was Lord Melbourne, views, with feelings of the greatest apprehension and regret, the abrupt dismissal of that ministry, at the

very period when long delayed and anxiously-expected measures of reform, were about to be proposed and supported by them; and it is with increased regret and alarm that we behold the future government of the country placed in the hands of the Duke of Wellington, who has signalized his political career by opposing all reform, by attaching himself to the despotic factions of all countries, and who, with his party, stand deeply pledged to perpetuate the enormous intolerable abuses of church and state.

The seconder of the resolution said their representatives would neglect their duty if they did not impeach the Duke of Wellington. Mr. Hill tried to regulate the license of speech, but his moderation was cried down. Mr. Scatchard said the meeting was ill timed: he endeavoured to defend the Duke, but finding his arguments very unpalatable he sat down; and Mr. Owen moved, and Mr. Coats seconded the following resolution:—

That this meeting feels deep anxiety and alarm that his Majesty the King should have been induced for so long a space of time to remain without responsible and constitutional advisers, whereby it is of opinion that a great unconstitutional act has been committed, a precedent of the worst kind attempted to be formed, and the safety of the settled institutions of the country, nay, the crown itself, endangered; and it hereby publicly and solemnly protests against so unconstitutional a course, and earnestly implores his Majesty immediately to call together the Parliament of the nation, as his Majesty's best counsellors and advisers in the present important crisis.

The third resolution was moved and seconded by Mr. Lee and Mr. Collins.

That this meeting, regarding the Tories as having been uniformly opposed to all reform, declares its firm belief that the existence of any Tory administration is incompatible with the improvement of the country, the enlargement and preservation of civil and religious liberty, and permanent peace in our extensive foreign relations, and it hereby expresses its fixed determination to oppose the continuation of that party in office by all constitutional means placed in its power.

Mr. White and Mr. Cohen proposed an address founded on the resolution. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Savage supported it. Mr. Hatch and Mr. Pearce moved that it be presented by the borough members or the Earl of Durham. Dr. Lushington was received with cheers and hisses; the latter lessened as he proceeded with this bold challenge—"You sent me to the House of Commons, I hope, with a conscience; and I am not only reponsible to you, but to my God, for what I have done under the dictates of that conscience. (Loud cheers.) I told you I was prepared to justify my conduct; and in spite of a few, who may disapprove of the course I have pursued, I dare any man to come forward and openly to calumniate me. (Cheers.) If there is any person present who condemns my conduct, I fear it not. (Cheers.) I repent not a single step that I took, or a single act that I did. I apologise not—I am ready to avow all that I did and am prepared to defend my conduct as your representative." (Cheers.) The learned doctor, in a lengthened speech exposed the folly of trusting in men like the Duke of Wellington & Sir Robert Peel in their new character of reformers. He was loudly cheered. Mr. Clay thought that, within the walls of St. Stephen's representatives of the people could best advocate their interests and advance those opinions which he entertained in common with his constituents. There were, however, exceptions, and this was one of them; and he should have considered himself unworthy of the honorable station to which their suffrages had raised him if he had felt any pusillanimity, and not taken the earliest opportunity fully and frankly to declare his sentiments on the present state of affairs. These were in accordance with the address which he had signed, and which we have already published. Mr. Hume congratulated the meeting on their determination to merge all minor differences and make common head against their common enemy, the Tories. (Cheers.) Mr. Blomfield and Mr. Rule proposed the seventh resolution—

That this meeting, in the event of a general election, pledges itself to support such candidates only as will clearly, unflinchingly, and decidedly, declare themselves prepared to support the great principle of reform, and to promote civil and religious liberty; and it calls upon the reformers of the United Kingdom not to permit any minor differences, on an occasion like the present to prevent their acting together, as one united body, for the attainment of their important objects.

After the routine votes, the meeting broke up.

Similar meetings were held on Monday at St. Margaret's and St. John's Westminster; on Tuesday, at St. Pancras; on Thursday, at St. Marylebone; on Tuesday, at St. Martin's. On Wednesday, 150 persons, of the working classes, met at the Bloomsbury Lecture-room. The resolutions that were passed, and the observations made in support them, besides being strongly condemnatory of the Tories, censured parts of the policy of the late government. An address, embodying the sentiments of the resolution, was ordered to be drawn up and forwarded to Lord Teynham for presentation to the King.

A committee was formed yesterday (Friday) in St. Pancras, to secure the return of Samuel B. Whaley, for Marylebone.

MEETINGS IN THE COUNTRY.

At Dartmouth, on Tuesday, an anti-Tory address was voted at a public meeting, where Colonel Seale appeared to give an account of his Parliamentary career. On the same day a preliminary meeting was held at Nottingham, at which a requisition for a public meeting was agreed on. Also, on Tuesday, the mechanics of Kendal agreed to a resolution strongly deploring the means by which a professedly loyal address in support of the Tories was got up in that town. At Dudley, on Tuesday, resolutions were passed, pledging upwards of 300 persons to oppose the Tory system, and to try all means to elevate Lord Durham to the premiership. The Conservative dinner at Maidstone is postponed. Barnard Castle met 2,000 in force, and agreed to an anti-Tory address. On Wednesday last, the reformers of Stockton met "without mincing the matter," to take steps for ejecting the Duke. Braintree sends up a Tory address; so does Monmouth. Chepstow is anti-Tory. The guild of merchants of Dublin have led the Tory van in an address. At Falkirk, a liberal meeting was called, which, however, voted a Tory address: it was only of the corporation. Dundee, Kilmarnock, and Stirlingshire have sent up addresses. We quote the last as a fair specimen of the spirit and frankness of them:—

Sire—It is impossible that we can ever feel confidence in a military chief, whose habits, feelings, and recorded opinions are totally at variance with the sentiments of the great body of his fellow-countrymen; and we pray your Majesty to dismiss for ever from your royal confidence and councils the Duke of Wellington. We trust that your Majesty will lend a favourable ear to this frank expression of our deeply felt opinions, and thereby gain the golden opinions of all classes of your subjects.

The Dissenters of Edinburgh speak in a similar tone. Selkirk and Kelso pledge themselves to support the King in the exercise of his prerogative.

On Thursday, at Southampton, Lord Palmerston and Sir George Staunton met the freeholders, Mr. Nightingale in the chair. Admiral Ommaney and Mr. Best moved a vote of approval of the two members, pledging the meeting to support them, which was unanimously carried. Lord Palmerston and Sir George successively addressed the meeting, rehearsing their own acts as representatives of the county, and incidentally defending the late ministry, and showing by induction the impossibility of trusting the new. Mr. Gytton and Mr. George moved the second resolution, urging every freeholder not to lessen his exertions, notwithstanding the favourable returns from the central committee. The usual resolutions were agreed to.

ELECTIONS.

The Hon. Col. Caradoc, son of Lord Howden, and grandson of the late Archbishop of Dublin, is named for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Barnes and Sir T. Beckett are the only candidates for Leeds. Mr. T. Sadler, it is expected will go to Bell st. J. Fleming, Esq. and J. C. Compton, Esq. are to oppose Sir G. Staunton and Lord Palmerston for South Hampshire. Mr. Easthope is canvassing at Southampton, in case of Mr. Alberley's retirement. Mr. Mackinnon and Mr. Scott will contest Lymington. Sir H. B Neale retires. Lord Charles Wellesley is to stand for Hampshire. Lord Palmerston's and Sir G. Staunton's committees and those of J. B. Carter, Esq., and F. T. Barry, Esq., as well as that of Admiral Napier, are in full operation. Mr. Byng does not resign Middlesex, but he is undergoing the operation of *couching*. Mr. Biddulph and Mr. Clive are unopposed at Hereford. M. Bish for Leominster, and Mr. Romilly for Ludlow are still the favourites. A large party at Coventry have formed a committee to secure the re-election of Messrs. Ellice and Bulwer. Mr. Godson has the majority of promises in Kidderminster. Mr. Pigot on his return from the Continent, was drawn into the town of Bridgenorth, by *men*, who harnessed themselves to his carriage—[a degrading way of showing honour, which men ought to be ashamed to offer and a man should blush to receive.] J. W. Childers, Esq., stands again for Cambridgeshire. Mr. V. Harwood has accepted the invitation of the liberals of Norwich, and Lord Stormont and Sir J. Scarlett are promised a public dinner. The Conservatives of Norfolk have invited Lord Walpole and E. Wodehouse, Esq. J Bailey Esq., senior, of Glenusk, is canvassing Newport, Monmouth, and Usk, for his son, who is on the Continent—he will oppose Mr. Hall. J. Daly, Esq., member for Galway, expects a peerage; if so, his son will be a candidate for the seat vacated by his father in the county, and one, of the O'Hara family is announced for the town. Lord Valentia aims at ousting one of the repeal members for Wexford. Two Mackenzies are in opposition for Rossshire. There is no opposition to the sitting members for Sutherland or Wick. Captain Wemyss is opposed in Fifeshire by Colonel Lindsay, and Major Anstruther in Kinross by Admiral Adam. Messrs. Berkely and Gaskell have a war of squibs at Cheltenham already. Mr. Pitt for the Conservatives, and Mr. F Craven for the Reformers, are likely to join issue in Cheltenham. It is now said that Mr. Ward will give up the contest for St. Alban's. Colonel Sir A. Christie has offered for Chatham. J. Stuart, Esq., W. A. Mackinnon, Esq., and G. Scott, Esq., stand for Lymington. For Warwickshire we have Mr. Dugdale, Sir E. Wilmot, Sir P. Mordaunt, Mr. Sholder, Sir G. Phillips, and Sir G. Skipwith. For the town Mr. B. King and Sir C. Greville come forward again. Two Moretons and two Berkeleys, Hope, Cotheir, Lord G. Somerset, and Sir M. H. Beech, are all up for Gloucestershire, and its borough. Mr. Bell, Mr. Beaumont, Lords Ossulston and Howick, all renew their offers to Northumberland. Lords Walpole and G. Wodehouse will stand for Norfolk. The Hon. Mr. Lascelles offers for Wakefield, Mr. Fox Lane is the new candidate for the north riding of Yorkshire, Mr. G. Colquhoun has been invited to stand for the city of London. A dinner has been given to Mr. Fitzroy at Lewes. The Harmonic Society of Berwick advertise a ball and concert in aid of the fund for securing the return of Sir F. Blake. Mr. Sanford is absent; but Mr. E. B. Portman and Mr. Beadon have declared their intention to promote his return. Mr. C. J. K. Tynte will stand for the western division of Somerset if any Tory appears. H. Broadwood, Esq., and Mr. Montjoy Martin offer for Bridgewater, Lord Burgharsh is expected to stand for Lyme. Mr. H. Twiss has gone down to Bridport, Mr. Labouchere is canvassing Taunton. Mr. Edwards is canvassing the Montgomeryshire borough. The Hon. Lloyd Mostyn is unopposed in Flintshire. In Denbigh, Sir W. W. Wynn takes the field again, C. Morgan, Esq., of Rupon, is up for Beaumaris, and Mr. Watkins comes forward again. Mr. P. Thompson has published an admirable address to the electors of Manchester. 2,250 electors have invited Lord F. Egerton to stand for South Lancashire. Lord Claude Hamilton is invited to Tyrone.—*Atlas, Dec.* 14.

LORD STANLEY.

A week has now elapsed since the arrival of the Tory Messiah, and still nothing has been done towards the formation of a Government, except indeed, the acceptance of the task of constructing one by this all-important personage himself. But if nothing has been done to form an Administration, something certainly has occurred to dispel the Tory charm, and to damp the Tory hopes to concoct an administration which shall be at once the laughing-stock and the scorn of the country. Lord Stanley upon whom all the hopes of all Tory *Proletaires* have been fixed—whose character was justly acknowledged by them to be indispensable to bolster up their own rottenness—whose assistance it was not denied was the *sine qua non* of a six weeks' enjoyment of salary—Lord Stanley has refused to have anything to say to them; and though his letter probably conveyed a refusal couched in more civil terms than the expression he is reported to have used in conversation, "that he would not touch the thing with a pair of tongs," he has refused positively and decidedly. Lord Stanley has equally put an extinguisher upon the lie, which, in default of his acceptance of office, the Tories and their press have been spreading—that he would, as an independent Member, in the Commons, countenance, or at least not oppose, the Duke of Wellington's Government, by giving all the support of his name, his influence, and his family property to secure the return of the two Anti-Tory Candidates for Lancashire, and by declaring his most determined opposition to Lord Francis Egerton, a member of the embryo Administration and their Tory opponent. This is only what we expected from a nobleman of Lord Stanley's integrity and spirit. There is an end, therefore, of this safety-plank. Nay, more: Sir James Graham, after, doubtless well weighing the prospect of official tenure under Sir Robert Peel, has naturally and discreetly abandoned the course which his new lights of Toryism might have led him to prefer. The Cumberland Baronet has refused his huge assistance: he, too, like Mr. Twiss, in 1832, won't touch it. These refusals reduce the smooth-tongued Baronet to look for help from his own Tory party exclusively, and to that alone, for the pure composition of his Cabinet!—*Morning Chronicle, Dec.* 15.

EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Sir Robert Peel's Address to the Electors of the Borough of Tamworth.

GENTLEMEN,—On the 26th of November last being then at Rome, I received from his Majesty a summons, wholly unforseen and unexpected by me, to return to England without delay, for the purpose of assisting his Majesty in the formation of a new government. I instantly obeyed the command for my return, and on my arrival, I did not hesitate, after an anxious review of the position of public affairs, to place at the disposal of my Sovereign any services which I might be thought capable of rendering.

My acceptance of the first office in the Government terminates for the present my political connection with you. In seeking the renewal of it, whenever you shall be called upon to perform the duty of electing a Representative in Parliament, I feel it incumbent upon me to enter into a declaration of my views of public policy—as full and unreserved as I can make it, consistently with my duty as a Minister of the Crown.

You are entitled to this from the nature of the trust which I again solicit from the long habits of friendly intercourse in which we have lived, and from your tried adherence to me in times of difficulty, when the demonstration of unabated confidence was of peculiar value. I gladly avail myself also of this, a legitimate opportunity, of making a more public appeal—of addressing, through you, to that great and intelligent class of society of which you are a portion and a fair and unexceptionable representative—to that class which is much less interested in the contentions of party than in the maintenance of order, and the cause of good Government, that frank exposition of general principles and views which appears to be anxiously expected, and which it ought not to be the inclination, and cannot be the interest of a minister of this country to withhold.

Gentlemen,—The arduous duties in which I am engaged, have been imposed upon me through no act of mine. Whether they were an object of ambition coveted by me—whether I regard the power and distinction they confer, as any sufficient compensation for the heavy sacrifices they involve, are matters of mere personal concern, on which I will not waste a word. The King, in a crisis of great difficulty, required my services. The question I had to decide was this—Shall I obey the call, or shall I shrink from the responsibility, alleging as the reason that I consider myself, in consequence of the Reform Bill, as labouring under a sort of moral disqualification which must preclude me, and all who think with me, both now and for ever, from entering into the official service of the Crown Would it, I ask, be becoming in any public man to act upon such a principle? Was it fit that I should assume that either the object or the effect of the Reform Bill has been to preclude all hope of a successful appeal to the good sense and calm judgment of the people,—and so to fetter the prerogative of the crown, that the king has no free choice among his subjects, but must select his Ministers from one section, and one section only, of public men?

I have taken another course; but I have not taken it without deep and anxious consideration as to the probability that my opinion, are so far in union with those of the constituents body of the united kingdom, as to enable me and those with whom I am about to act, and whose sentiments are in entire concurrence with my own, to establish such a claim upon public confidence as shall enable us to conduct with vigour and success the Government of this country.

I have the firmest conviction that confidence cannot be secured by any other course than that of frank and explicit declarations of principle; that vague and unmeaning professions of popular opinions may quiet distrust for a time, may influence this or that election, but that such professions must ultimately and signally fail, if being made they are inconsistent with the honour and character of those who make them.

Now, I say at once that I will not accept power on the condition of declaring myself an apostate from the principles on which I have heretofore acted. At the same time, I never will admit that I have been, either before or after the Reform Bill, the defender of the abuses, or the enemy of judicious reforms. I appeal with confidence, in denial of the charge, to the active part I took in the great question of the currency in the consolidation and amendment of the criminal law—in the revisal of the whole system of Trial—to the opinion I have profused, and uniformly acted on with regard to other branches of the jurisprudence of the country. I appeal to this as a proof that I have not been disposed to acquiesce in acknowledged evils, either from the mere superstitious reverence for ancient usages, or from the dread of labour or responsibility in the application of a remedy.

But the Reform Bill, it is said, constitutes a new era, and it is duty of a Minister to declare explicitly, first, whether he will maintain the Bill itself; and, secondly, whether he will act upon the spirit in which it was conceived.

With respect to the Reform Bill itself, I will now repeat the declaration which I made when I entered the House of Commons as a Member of the Reformed Parliament, that I consider the Reform Bill a final and irrevocable settlement of a great constitutional question, a settlement which no friend to the peace and welfare of this country would attempt to disturb, either by direct or by insidious means.

Then, as to the spirit of the Reform Bill, and the willingness to adopt and enforce it as a rule of Government—if by adopting the spirit of the Reform Bill it be meant that we are to live in a perpetual vortex of agitation, that public men can only support themselves in public estimation by adopting every popular impression of the day, by promising the instant redress of any thing which any body may call an abuse, by abandoning altogether that great aid of Government, more powerful than either the law of reason,—the respect for ancient rights, and the deference to prescriptive authority,—if this be the spirit of the Reform Bill I will not undertake to adopt it; but if the spirit of the Reform Bill implies merely a careful review of institutions, civil and ecclesiastical, undertaken in a friendly temper, combining with the firm maintenance of established rights the correction of proved abuses and the redress of real grievances, in that case I can for myself and colleagues undertake to act in such a spirit, and with such intentions.

Such declarations of general principles are, I am aware necessarily vague, but in order to be more explicit, I will endeavour to apply them practically to some of those questions which have of late attracted the greatest share of public interest and attention.

I take first the inquiry into Municipal corporations.

It is not my intention to advise the Crown to interrupt the progress of that inquiry, or to transfer the conduct of it from those to whom it was committed by the late Government.

For myself I gave the best proof that I was not unfriendly to the principle of inquiry, by consenting to be a member of that committee of the House of Commons, on which it originally devolved.

No report has yet been made by the Commissioners to whom the inquiry was afterwards referred, and until that report be made, I cannot be expected to give on the part of the Government, any other pledge than that they will bestow on the suggestions it may contain, and the evidence on which they may be founded, a full and unprejudiced consideration.

I will, in the next place, address myself to the questions in which those of our fellow countrymen, who dissent from the doctrines of the Established Church, take an especial interest. Instead of making new professions, I will refer to the course which I took upon those subjects when out of power. In the first place, I supported the measure brought forward by Lord Althorp, the object of which was to exempt all classes from the payment of church rates, and applying in lieu thereof, out of a branch of the revenue, a certain sum for the building and repair of churches.

I never expressed, nor did I entertain, the slightest objection to the principle of a Bill of which Lord John Russell was the author, intended to relieve the conscientious scruples of Dissenters, in respect to the ceremony of marriage. I give no opinion now on the particular measures themselves. They were proposed by Ministers in whom the Dissenters had confidence. They were intended to give relief, and it is sufficient for my present purpose to state, that I supported the principle of them.

I opposed, and I am bound to state that my opinions in that respect have undergone no change the admission of Dissenters, as a claim of right, into the Universities, but I expressly declared, if regulations, enforced by public authorities superintending the profession of law and medicine, and the studies connected with them, had the effect of conferring advantages of the nature of civil privileges on one class of the King's subjects, whatever their religious creed, upon a footing of perfect equality in respect to any civil privilege.

I appeal to the course which I pursued on those several questions when office must have been out of contemplation: and I ask with confidence, does that course imply that I was actuated by any illiberal or intolerant spirit towards the Dissenting body, or by an unwillingness to consider fairly the redress of any real grievances?

In the examination of other questions which excited public feeling, I will not omit the Pension List, I resisted, and with the opinions I entertain, I should again resist, a retrospective inquiry into pensions granted by the Crown at a time when the discretion of the Crown was neither fettered by law nor by the expression of any opinion on the part of the House of Commons: but I voted for the resolution moved by Lord Althorp, that pensions on the civil list ought for the future to be confined to such persons only as have just claims to the Royal bounty, or are entitled to consideration on account of either of their personal services to the Crown, or of the performance of duties to the public, or of their scientific or literary eminence. A resolution which I thus supported as a private member of Parliament, I shall scrupulously observe as a Minister of the Crown, and shall advise

grant of no pension which is not in conformity with the spirit and intention of the vote to which I was a party.

Then, as to the great question of Church Reform, on that head I have no new professions to make. I cannot give consent to the alienation of Church property, in any part of United Kingdom, from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. But I repeat now the opinions that I have already expresed in Parliament in regard to the Church Establishment in Ireland, that if by an improved distribution of the revenues of the Church, its just influence can be extended, and the true interests of the established religion promoted, all other considerations should be made subordinate to the advancement of objects of such paramount importance. As to Church property in this country, no person has expressed a more earnest wish than I have done that the question of tithe, complicated and difficult as I acknowledge it to be, should, if possible, be satisfactorily settled by the means of a commutation founded upon just principles, and proposed after mature consideration.

With regard to alteration in the laws which govern our ecclesiastical establishment, I have had no recent opportunity of giving that grave consideration to a subject of the deepest interest, which could alone justify me in making any public declaration of opinion. It is a subject which must undergo the fullest deliberation, and that deliberation the government will enter with the sincerest desire to remove every abuse that can injure the efficiency of the Establishment, to extend the sphere of its usefulness, and to strengthen and confirm its just claims upon the respect and affections of the people.

It is unnecessary for my purpose to enter into further details. I have said enough with respect to general principles and their practical application to public measure, to indicate the spirit in which the King's Government is prepared to act. Our object will be the maintenance of peace, the scrupulous and honorable fulfilment, without reference to their original policy, of all existing engagements with foreign Powers, the support of public credit, the enforcement of strict economy, and the just and impartial consideration of what is due to all interests, agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial.

Whatever may be the issue of the undertaking in which I am engaged, I feel assured that you will mark, by a renewal of your confidence your approbation of the course I have pursued in accepting office.

I enter upon the arduous duties assigned to me, with the deepest sense of the responsibility they impose—with great distrust of my own qualifications for their adequate discharge, but at the same time with a resolution, to preserve, which nothing could inspire but the strong impulse of public duty, the consciousness of upright motives, and the firm belief that the people of this country will so far maintain the prerogative of the King, as to give to the minister of his choice—not an implicit confidence—but a fair trial.

I am Gentlemen,
With affectionate regard, most faithfully yours,
(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

Morning Herald, Dec. 18.]

DINNER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

The Noble Lord met his constituents at Totness, on Tuesday last at a dinner at the Seven Stars Hotel, J. Perrott, Esq. M. P. president. There were also present Colonel Seale, M. P. and nearly all the influential liberals of the district.

Lord John Russell, on his health being drunk rose to acknowledge the toast. After a hasty sketch of how the Whigs got in and what they did in, his lordship proceeded to state:—But, Gentlemen, it was to be expected and did follow, that while those questions were going through Parliament, that other questions in which the people took a great interest did not receive the attention which they demanded; and among these questions I certainly put as one of the foremost, the question of tithes in this country. (Hear hear.) Gentlemen, this however is a question upon which, more peculiarly than upon any other, except, indeed, that of the Irish church, our course has been surrounded by difficulties. It was the principle of Lord Grey's government to carry into effect as many reforms as they could with the concurrence of all the branches of the legislature—(hear, hear)—that is to say, not unnecessarily to bring before Parliament, and pass through the House of Commons, measures which would only go into the *House* of Lords to meet with certain defeat. (Hear. hear.) Among the various propositions that were made with regard to tithes, there was one, and more than one, which on being submitted to the heads of the church, they declared should have their opposition in the House of Lords—(hear)—conceiving they were injurious to their interests I held throughout this subject, and I still hold the opinion, that this question, involving so many conflicting interests as it does, would best reach a settlement by being referred in the first place to a select Committee of the House of Commons, on which all those persons who represent counties, where tithe is complained of, should be placed. A Bill upon this subject was indeed brought before the House of Commons last session, but till it had undergone discussion there, I think it could not have been considered mature. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose a deputation was sent from the various counties, and among others from this. (Cheers,) I was present with Lord Althorp at an interview with that deputation. They stated their objections, and after they had left us, Lord Althorp told me that he would take into consideration those objections, and would endeavour to obviate them. I had hoped the country would have had the benefit of those deliberations. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Gentlemen, that was one of the questions that would have been brought before the House of Commons in the next session, if the late Ministry had continued in office. There was another measure which Lord Althorp had pledged himself to in the House of Commons, (Cheers.) There was the question of corporation Reform—(Cheers) and I think that no one can doubt, that of all these abuses, that of the corporations call most loudly for redress, (Cheers) There were measures upon this and other subjects which were in contemplation, but certainly had not been matured when Lord Melbourne was informed that the King would dispense with the services of his then ministry. It is impossible for me to enter fully into that subject; this I will say, it is impossible for ministers to receive more personal kindness from a Sovereign, than the late ministers received from the king. I must likewise say that I have no doubt that the change has been made with a view to the welfare of the country. (Hear, hear, and strong expressions of dissent) although it is impossible for me in the situation in which I stand to enter into the causes of the dissolution of the late Ministry, yet I must deny peremptorily, and at once, some of the causes which have been assigned to that dissolution (Hear, hear) Gentlemen it has been said that some plan was in preparation upon the Irish Church, with regard to which, Ministers differed; and it has been stated that I had prepared a plan which was of such a nature that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Spring Rice, and, I think, Lord Auckland could not agree to it. (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, this statement, is altogether false (Cheers). No doubt I have my opinions with respect to the Irish Church, which I have stated in Parliament, and it is still my conviction that the Protestant faith would be better taught in Ireland and the Irish Church be more truly supported, of the notions which I entertain were adopted, than if the Church were left in its present situation with many of the benefices in that country entirely sinecures (Hear, hear.) But, Gentlemen, I had prepared no plan upon the subject. (Hear.) There was a plan, which had not been submitted to the Cabinet, which had not been matured; and I can say this further, that although no Cabinet had been held in which a plan for the Irish Church Reform had been discussed and settled, yet there was every prospect that the Cabinet would have come to an unanimous decision upon such a plan (Cheers.) I can likewise declare that in all the conversations I have had with Members of the Cabinet, especially with Lord Lansdown and Mr. Spring Rice, there was no practical difference between us as to the measure which should be adopted. (Continued cheers.) I say, therefore, Gentlemen, the Government was not dissolved because any plan was traced and matured of what is called a "sacrilegious" nature, or because such plan had received the assent of the Cabinet. And I likewise declare, that it is quite untrue that there was any pratical difference between those Members of the Cabinet who have been mentioned and itself.—(Reiterated cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not say that in the course of our discussions upon that plan or that subject; or some other subject, that some difference might not have arisen; it is impossible that differences may not arise in a Cabinet consisting of some fourteen persons (Hear. hear.) Yet that is no reason why, on the measures to be submitted to Parliament, the Cabinet might not be unanimous—(Cheers)—and at no time was there the prospect of more unanimity than when the Cabinet was dissolved. (Continued cheering) Gentlemen, we have no reason to complain if wears no longer the constitutional advisers of his Majesty; but we and the people of England will have occasion to complain, if we and the people of England, being anxious for a Reform in the corporations of England, and a Reform in the Church of England and in the church of Ireland,—(Loud cheers)—I say, I have reason to complain if those who were old and real and sincere reformers, are replaced by those who were sham, unreal, and new reformers. (Hear, long continued cheers, and cries of "Never,") Gentlemen, I confess to you, I should look upon such a Cabinet with the greatest distrust. (Hear.) I should think much worse of the fate of this country, if its destiny were intrusted to men who would barter their principles and propose measures which they did not consciotiously approve, than if it were in the hands of men who honourably and honestly said that enough had been done in the way of reform, and that they would arrest all further innovation. But, gentlemen, it is impossible for us to say whether the course of these new Ministers will be favorable to reform or not. (Hear.) All that we know of the persons is, that the Duke of Wellington has strung upon his single sword all seals and insignia of the principal officers of the state. (Reiterate cheers.) All that we know as to the principles to be adopted is, that according to the newspapers, he is said to have seen a great Bank Director and Member for the city, and to have assured them that is favourable to reform. (Hear, and a laugh.) Now, gentlemen, I own that I am surprised that the single indication, that he is to be Minister instead of Lord Grey or Melborne, should have produced such a change in one who, for four years, has opposed all reform, (Cheers, and tremendous shouts of "We won't have him.") I confess this interview between the Bank Director and the city Member and Duke of Wellington, puts me in mind of that scene in Richard III, when Richard, anxious to put the Crown upon his own head, is discovered standing between two clergymen—(a laugh)—and when the Duke of Buckingham, who was his favorite and partisan, pointing him out to be Lord Mayor, in the pious attitude in which he stands, exclaim, "There stands his Grace between two clergymen!"—

(Much laughter) Now it would not answer their purpose for any great encouragement for reform, if we were to see the Duke of Wellington so placed—(laughter)—but for the present purpose, two bank Directors will answer the end. His Grace is favourable to reform—"There stands his Grace between two bank Directors!" (Cheers and laughter.) Now, gentlemen, I have explained to you, as correctly as I could, the course I adopted in relation to the measures in which I have taken a part. With regard to other measures, called or believed to be popular, I must in fairness say that my vote has been recorded against them. One question that was brought forward and supported with much ability, was a motion for an alteration in the Corn Laws, and the admission of foreign corn at a low rate or duty. (Hear, hear.) I am not one of those who think very highly of the advantages which are given by those laws to the landed interest, and the farmers are unduly burdened; and while I see those burdens so great, and their interests so depressed, I will not try the hazardous experiment of an alteration in the Corn Laws. (Long continued cheering.) I also must say that I have given my opposition to motions for carrying further the Reform Bill—for introducing Triennial Parliaments and the Ballot. Gentlemen I have declared that I would not continue a Minister of the Crown unless Reform was carried into the Church of Ireland, and unless the Dissenters' grievances were considered and redressed. (Loud cheers.) But Gentlemen, having so declared that I would not be a Minister of the Crown, to support what I called bigotry and prejudice; so I declare, as emphatically, that I do not wish to be the representative of the people, if I am to adopt any measure, or give any vote, which I could conscientiously judge to be inimical to the stability of the Monarchy, or to have a tendency to subvert the Protestant Church of this kingdom. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I must be allowed, if I am indulged with your confidence, to judge upon all propositions that come forward, whether they be beneficial or not, and to give my vote accordingly. (Cheers) Gentlemen, I know not whether or not we may expect a dissolution of Parliament, but I can only say, that after the conduct I have pursued, and with the sentiments I have expressed, I shall await calmly and confidently your award for my conduct. (A simultaneous burst of three hearty cheers greeted the Noble Lord at the conclusion of this address.)

The Meeting was subsequently addressed by Colonel Seale, M. P. Stanley Carr, Esq., H. Studdy, Esq. and other gentlemen, but nothing of interest was elicited excepting a general declaration that they would ask no pledges of the Noble Lord, but support him to the utmost.

Spain.

Mina would seem to be realising in the disturbed provinces of Spain, the anticipations of his warmest friends. His health is well high completely re-established, and it is already in his power to take the most active part in the business of the field. General Llauder, who, it seems, is the new Minister of War (and not, as was stated, General Valdez) has addressed a letter to Mina, urging him to the most active exertions in the Queen's cause, and assuring him that nothing shall be wanting on his (Llauder's) part to enable him to put down the insurrection. On the faith of this, the old General has laid out a most extensive plan of operations all round the province of Pampeluna. He has stretched out on all sides, it is said a web of wiles and stratagem, in which he is sure of ultimately enmeshing his victim. This is a better way certainly than the scouring and wind-exhausting races of Rodil over plains, valleys, and mountains. Mina has already succeeded in several encounters, and had reason to hope for the opportunity of a decisive action on the 20th inst.

Mina executed on the 23th a movement which arrested Zumalacarregui in his march to the Bastan, and compelled him to withdraw towards the Amescoas. Both parties have their rumours of battles and victories, which so directly contradict each other, that we must wait for confirmation. Grenada has suffered from an explosion of the ultra-liberals, who mounted the cockade of "Liberty or death!" and it was necessary to make the troops fire before the insurrection could be quelled. Similar troubles broke out at Cadiz, but both were quieted; and as it is believed that the loan has been contracted, and greater confidence has been inspired than was felt at the first intelligence of the change of ministry in England, the constitutional cause appeared on the whole to prosper.—*Dec.* 4.

BRITAIN v. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, ENGLAND.

DERBY REFORMERS' ADDRESS TO LORD MELBOURNE.

On Monday an address was presented to Lord Melbourne from the reformers of Derby, at Milbourne Hall. A short time before twelve o'clock, a number of gentlemen assembled, about half a Mile from Melbourne, and formed themselves into a procession, which drew up near the church, and shortly afterwards Lord Melbourne, in his carriage entered the assembly. After the address had been presented, Lord Melbourne addressed the numerous assembly. His Lordship commenced by acknowledging the respectable deputation from Derby who had presented him with the address, in which his conduct as Prime Minister, and his political principles, were so handsomely noticed. In reference to the immediate cause of the dissolution of the late Ministry, to which the address especially pointed, his Lordship said, the death of Earl Spencer, however, having deprived this Government of Lord Althorps services in the lower House of Parliament, it became his (Lord Melbourne's) duty to take the pleasure of his Majesty, and make the requisite arrangements for filling up the deficiency. It was sufficient to say that in taking these steps his Majesty intimated to him that he would not impose on him that task; that he intended to resort for that purpose to other councellors. In saying this, however, he (Lord Melbourne) did not mean to have it inferred that he had any just cause to feel personally aggrieved by his gracious master. He could not help saying, notwithstanding, that the dissolution of the Cabinet had occurred abruptly, and at a time when the public mind was in a state of especial calm and quiet. His Lordship then referred to the many reports that had been put forth by the public press, as it respected the audience he had on that occasion with the King. These were full of falsehood, Lord Melbourne proceeded to contradict the assertion made in publications assuming to come from authority, that the late Cabinet had been dissolved by internal divisions. Nothing of this sort would at all have led to its breaking up if the King had not dissolved it. "I does," said his Lordship, "to give a clear, distinct, and emphatic denial to this assumption That some shades of difference on important measures did exist, and would always exist, might be the case; but that any such variation in sentiment has caused the event, is erroneous and untrue." Lord Melbourne, alluded to the delay in the introduction of measures as stated in the address. With respect to reforms in the Church and State, and in the municipal corporations, these were grave and important questions. Measures, however, with regard to the first, had been taken to obtain accurate information, and in the next Session of Parliment it was intended to have founded a beneficial change. As to the Corporations, nothing it was evident, could have been done until the commissioners report had been published. He would say, however, that nothing required greater reform than this question. Corporations were calculated to introduce divisions; to set one class of men against another, especially in large towns. To this system might, in a great measure, be attributed the riots at Bristol, &c. the corporations being by their nature unfitted for populous places. No government could long exist which refused to take this matter into its serious consideration. His Lordship concluded by saying, that in attaining these objects his assistance would be readily given. The people, however, must proceed by constitutional means, and if there were a collision between the two houses of Parliament, that party which should first overstep the bounds of duty and justice, would ultimately fail, and effectually diminish that authority it ought to extend.

His Lordship was most rapturously cheered on resuming his seat.

THE BAR IN INDIA.

(From the Asiatic Journal for Nov.)

Talking of Anglo-Indian judges, it is remarkable that those seem to have been most loved and confided in by the natives, who were not over-active in their calling. A busy, meddling judge, fond of business and straining the *summum jus* to its utmost extent by the strict letter of his books, was much less to their taste than a quiet, indolent man, like Sir John Royds who sat nearly fifteen years on the bench, and was enamoured of ease and his garden-house. He was a polished gentleman of the old school, and almost adored by Europeans and natives. The greatest mistake which can be committed by those who dispose of the judicial patronage of India, is to send out a completely rigged special-pleader. He is sure to puzzle the court, and the native suitor is dissatisfied with his judgment because he cannot comprehend it. As a colleague, he is controversial and punctilious, and generally stands alone in his decision. According to their notions, justice is uniform in its essence—why should it not be uniform in its language? Sir Henry R——was of this description. He came out a deeply-read, well exercised black-letter lawyer. Black letter lawyer?—the words create an inextricable confusion in the Hindu understanding, Sir William Jones on the other hand, might be said to hit the natives of India between wind and water. No man was more fitted for the office of a colonial judge by the habitual course of his studies. Such were his powers of generalization, that he not only seized with the rapidity of lightning the analogies by which all the European system of jurisprudence are assimilated, and recognized in Lord Coke the rules traced out in the Code of Justinian, but found the same artificial distinctions in the law books of the Hindus which pervade those of the west. What can be a more artificial series of distinctions, for example, than those of the law of deposits in the Hindu code! Yet they are substantially those laid down by Lord Mansfield in the case of 'Forward *v.* Pittard,' and vary slightly, if at all, from those insisted on by the old Roman lawyers. It was this faculty of perceiving legal analogies, that made equity an universal science to Sir William Jones, and whilst his brethren of the profession were groping their way by the dark lanthorn of their own municipal law, without one effort to stretch their vision beyond the horizon of Westminister Hall, he had taught himself to discern the consent and harmony of the diversified codes of all nations, and the consentaneousness of each to the antecedent law of nature. Perhaps the selection of Sir William Jones to fill a high judicial office in India is one of the most precise adaptations of the individual to the function (and it is the more remarkable from its being nearly an accidental appointment) that have happened in our day.

Sir John Anstruther had, in one respect only, the same advantage. He was not a pedantic English lawyer. The doggrel couplet of Westminster Hall makes him out to have been quite ignoran of his profession:—

Why is Sir John Anstruther Necessity's brother?
Necessity knows no law—no more does Anstruther.

It is to be feared the fact is so. Yet as judge, he was a great favourite with the natives. He saw that a narrow-minded technical application of the rules of English law to a people contrasted by so many moral diversities to the inhabitants of Great Britain, would in a great number of cases, operate the grossest injustice. He felt and acted so uniformly on this conviction that he might be said to have created a new system of eniquity. This equity he administered at his own house, where he assumed the extrajudicial office of arbitrater in those petty controversies, which could not have been adjudicated in the Supreme Court without irretrievably ruining the parties. The motive was laudable, but the practice, in this instance, was mischievous. It raised a considerable cry against him in the profession, whose profits it abridged. It had this inconvenience also. The suitors of Sir John Anstruther's cutcherry (so it was called) were not always pleased with his decisions. In those instances, the case sometimes found its way into the Supreme Court and placed the chief justice in a whimsical situation. Anstruther was hasty and petulant towards the bar, amongst whom he had his favourites, who, of course, did as they liked with him. And here it may be remarked that, in India, a judge may contrive to make himself extremely offensive, if he is desirous of that distinction. The bar is not sufficiently numerous to keep him in order; nor is there always among them that highminded sense of what is due to its honour and independence, to resent an affront offered to one of their own little body as an indignity to all. Anstruther's demeanour to Strettell, who had at one time the chief business of the Court, was a continued growl, occasionally breaking into the most ungovernned rudeness. He had also something of an antipathy to the elder Lewin, and for no apparent reason, but that he was a sound and

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well-read lawyer, which he considered as a reflection upon himself.

Since the time of Anstruther, there has been a somewhat rapid succession of chief justices at Calcutta. Serjeant Blosset was an amiable man, but of the highest evangelical school. Whether in an office to which so powerful an influence belongs, considering the leanings and partialities towards those who are tinctured with the same sentiments, and the incompatibility of all leanings and partialities with the severity of the judicial duty, Blossett would have steered clear of the disputes and controversies which, in a small community, like that of Calcutta, might have rendered his situation irksome, cannot be decided,— for he sunk prematurely under the cholera, having tried only one cause. Puller succeeded him,—an able lawyer and an excellent law reporter. He fell a victim also to the same malady, not long after his arrival. From that time, a sort of panic seems to have prevailed in Westminister Hall, which deterred several eminent men from accepting seats on the India bench, for, in that interval, men of little note have twinkled one after another, with little reputation beyond that which they are in the habit of bestowing on each other. It is too invidious a subject to prolong.

The Calcutta bar, for a long time, boasted of several distinguished and honorable men. In its earlier period, Shaw, a man educated orginally to mercantile pursuits, contrived to obtain permission to practise as a barrister, and for some time carried every thing before him. Before the Company created the specific office of Advocate-General, with its present high salary, their general retainer to a counsel to act in all their suits, was highly lucrative? and Shaw, for several years, held the post of their standing counsel. He was a man, it is said (for the traditions of that period are now beginning to be dim) of strong natural powers, and, in a short time, became a skilful practitioner. His income was, for some years, enormous. The natives, who were parties in great family causes involving immense sums, the accumulations probably of a century, were not restrained by a table of fees from giving way to certain impulses of hope or gratitude, which soon made the fortunes of their favourite pleaders. Shaw, unfortunately, though in the midst of a most prosperous career at the bar, could not get the better of his love of commercial adventure. He dabbled with various success in speculations, always hazardous, not always profitable; and these speculations at length so completely swallowed up his professional emoluments, as to drive him to the most ruinous expedients of raising money. After a continued series of losses, he began to suspect the good faith of his agents; and, finding it necessary to inspect their proceedings more closely, embarked on board one of his own vessels bound to Batavia, and was no more heard of.

Strettell was a counsel of great note at Calcutta. He arrived there when he was young, and was admitted into the Supreme Court before the right of practising as counsel there was limited to persons who had been called to the English bar. He had the confidence of the natives to an eminent degree, though without any of the superficial noisy qualifications they sometimes look for in their lawyers. He had no eloquence, and pretended to none; but a steady, uniform, good sense led him onwards to advancement. Strettell never looked forward, as others did, to returning home and enjoying the fruits of his industry in England. Calcutta was his home, and in truth he became at last so old a resident, that he would have been quite a stranger, and in the strongest sense of the word a stranger, any where else. He made up his mind, therefore, to a protracted stay in India: and took he deeper root in its soil by reason of marrying a young Portuguese lady of considerable accomplishments,—a circumstance that fettered him still more closely to the spot by the ties of family connexion. Mrs Strettell was mistress of all the spoken dialects of Hindustan; and she is recorded as the only European (or of European extraction) who ever interposed effectually (till of late years) to divert a suttee from the performance of her horrid vow. The female was about twenty-five, and obstinately tenacious of those rules of her faith which enjoined the sacrifice. Mrs. Strettell addressed her, while she was waiting calmly till the funeral pile was completed, and urged every argument to dissuade her from her resolve that her truly masculine good sense suggested. It was in vain. She was not, the widow said, young and ignorant of her religious obligations, which she had long studied. Such remonstrances might, she observed, shake a younger person from her purpose, but she had meditated upon it too long to be induced by any motives to forego it. Mrs. Strettell in some degree gave way to the poor woman's resolution, seeing that it was backed by so strong and deep felt a conviction of its propriety, and reluctantly retired, until the ceremonies of washing with the Ganga-water, and scattering the grains of consecrated rice in a direction contrary to the sun's course were gone through. The last ceremonial, of walking three times round the pile, remained only to be performed. With steps that began to falter, she had completed the circle once, when she looked anxiously towards the spot where Mrs. Strettell stood, but who unwilling to see the actual immolation, was preparing to enter her palanquin. Their eyes met. The widow looked imploringly. Mrs. Strettell returned to her. A short but earnest conference took place. The result was the return of the woman with Mrs. Strettell to the house of the collector, in spite of the loud expressions of disapprobation uttered by the multitude.

To pursue what remains of the history of Strettell.—it is only to be observed, that finding age creeping rapidly upon him, after a long residence of thirty-eight years in India, he detemined to return *home* for the residue of his life. He tried London—tried the country—ran the gauntlet of Cheltenham, Bath and every other paradise of English idleness. All would not do. He had returned home,—but his home was homeless. He felt himself a stranger and sojourner in the land,—and returned to Calcutta, where he ended his days.

At this time the Calcutta bar consisted of about nine: three or four only in first rate business; the others picking up a mere subsistence by their share of the smaller things, such as motions of course, and filling occasionally some of the offices belonging to the Court, to which small salaries were annexed. The higher officers of that Court, such as the Master of the Crown Office, the Prothonotary, the Master in Equity in a few years, made rapid and large fortunes. But, at the period of which we are speaking, the counsel in the fullest business averaged £8,000 or £9,000 a year. Robert Smith, who in addition to the office of advocate-general, with a salary of £5,000 a-year, had the lead of the court, brought home in twelve years a very handsome competence. He was, perhaps, the most accomplishsd person, as a lawyer and a scholar,—of course conceding Sir William Jones's superiority in multifarious acquirement,—that Calcutta ever saw. He *made* Sir John Anstruther respect him; and compulsory respect was all the respect that Anstruther could feel for any one. Robert Smith's might be called the Augustan era of the Calcutta bar. His mode of reasoning, clear, condensed, and frequently oracular, was admirably adapted to that peculiar forum—an Anglo-Indian court of law. There was no jury to address. The swaggering, bullying style, therefore, and the endless prolixity of the English Advocate, compelled to force his way into the comprehension of ignorant and uneducated juries, is there wholly out of place. It would not be endured. Three English judges, well educated, exercised in legal and moral reasonings, require totally different modes of appeal. Smith was most powerful in this sort of address. Perhaps he made it still more powerful by a sort of latent sarcasm, that ran through his argument. If it did not express downright contempt for the court, when they differed from him, it was at least something that seemed commiseration for their understandings. Several persons have since acquired both fame and money at the Calcutta bar; but there are occassions when it is easier to say nothing than to say little.

The bar at the other presidencies never afforded so open a field as that of Calcutta. Neither Madras nor Bombay produced an abundant harvest to more than two. The Recorder's Court, which preceded the Supreme Court, had disposed of the *fat* causes—those involving great successions of family property, in which large sums were at issue, infinitely transcending those which are the subject of Westminster-Hall litigation. It was frequently a question before the Court, in cases of disputed wills, whether lacs of rupees should be appropriated to the perpetual maintenance of brahmins and a tribe of dancing girls. The money spent on lawyers was then too insignificant an item, compared with the bulk of the property, to be the subject of a moment's consideration. When the Supreme Court was established, and the bar consisted of regularly called English barristers (in the former courts they acted in the joint capacities of attorney and counsel), there was a much greater restraint upon professional profits, which arose only from the ordinary every-day business of a court of law in a large and populous jurisdiction. The rise of Compton (the present chief justice of Bombay) was most extraordinary, but highly honorable to his integrity of character and unequalled vigour of mind. He had gone out in the military service of the Company, as a volunteer; but an opening having taken place in the office of Mr. Samuel one of the leading practitioners of the Recorder's Court, Compton acted a short time as his assistant, during which he acquired, by the intuitive quickness of his faculties sufficient knowledge of the business and practice of the court, to qualify him for acting as a principal. Perhaps there was never a more striking illustration of what may be effected without the artificial aids of a technical education, by means of natural powers seconded by most unwearied industry. A short time after the arrival of Marsh, he returned to England, and was called to the bar: a fortunate hit, for his elevation to the Bombay bench could not otherwise have taken place. Compton was a hard headed man, Prolix, ill-assorted, rambling as his argument was, it had its effect upon the judges. The acute skill of Anstruther at Madras, and the long-exercised ingenuity of Spankie at Calcutta (for Compton practised several years at the latter presidency,) were often driven off the field by Compton. Sir Henry Gwillim used to say, in allusion to his hammering mode of pressing his case, by continually knocking upon the strongest point in it, that he argued like a Cyclops. There is no cause to apprehend that he will not do honour to his function, if he has sense and strength of understanding to 'bear meekly' the singular good fortune to which, in some degree, he owes his unexpected advancement.

LONDON CONTRASTS.

It is a strange place, this London; a wonderful place, an amusing place, a melancholy place; a centre of luxury and of misery, of splendid and equalled wretchedness. It is just what you please it shall be.

If you wish to see what art and money can do? then put on your hat and saunter into the Regent's Park. If you have ever seen any thing more magnificent than its combination of princely architecture and natural beauty,—porticoed palaces on one hand, and grove, water, and meadow on the other,—if, I say, you have ever seen any thing to surpass its endless line of crescents and palaces, and terraces, here surmounted with graceful statues, there with elaborate bas-reliefs, adorned by turns with every order of architecture, from the plainest Tuscan to the richest composite, borrowing from the south its balconies, and from the east its minarets; and, all adorned as it is looking out, not on the dull grandeur of a town, but on the natural beauties of the country,—If you have beheld any thing to outshine this, it must have been amidst Asia's luxuries; or, if in Europe, only in her "city of palaces,"—The champs Elysees, beautiful as they are, do not match it.

But you are tired of gaudy show, and wish to see how the unfavored of fortune exist? London can amply gratify your curiosity. We are here in Regent stree, and see how every thing glitters,—Look through these superb panes of plated glass (each the size of a large mirror,) at the lavish heaps of riches piled in yonder shop window; or turn your eye on the hundred dazzling equipages that roll past you, as rich as gold lace and emblazoned panels can make them. You are in the very atmosphere of fashion, and every thing reminds you of it. Poverty, distress, misery, are banished far away,—you think so? Well, then let us turn down this street and walk some quarter of a mile,—Here we are; not five minutes, observe, since we left all profusion of luxury; and now, enter this lane with me. You shudder! what do you fear? to catch the cholera, or to lose your watch. Put up your seals and follow me a few steps further. It will not kill us to breathe for a minute or two, the atmosphere which thousands must breathe for years. We are in St. Giles! These are; human beings; of the same race as yourself; and these are the dens in which they herd! Look at that woman if you can,—at that *woman!* One feels as if there should be some other name invented to designate such a being,—She is drunk, you see; and that mass of rags that lies in her lap, is her child,—She if brandy does not kill her, in a year or two will be its educator; and this lane its nursery.—Give that wretch that follows us a half penny; it is a youth of fifteen or sixteen; it is indeed; loathsome disease and these filthy rags alone, give him that air of age and decrepitude,—What do you think he will do with your half penny! buy a bit of bread! Watch him. He enters that cellar, at the door of which, rusty iron and other street cleanings are exposed for sale.—Look down; dont you see, through the smoke, the gin bottle on that old barrel,—It sickens you. Well, we will return.—But hark! the rattling of dice! listen a moment,—They are quarrelling now; there is a rush down the stairs. Let us cross the street. I do not like to be too near those scenes. Here we can see them. How depravity has burnt his frightful brand on these haggard countenances! See them, as they glare at each other, the sunk cheeks lit up by the hectic of passion.

A volley of brutal oaths! a blow! one is down! a crowd gathers! Note the horrible leer of mirth on the faces as they gather round to get a peep at the *fun!* The crowd increases. We are unsafe here, even at mid-day,—Let us go Do you think such things can endure—extravagance so lavish, and misery so abused,—almost within speaking distance of each other? They will last for a time, evidently; they have lasted for years, for ages. The cup has been centuries in filling. Who shall say at whatmoment it may flow over? No one with precision; but many think, soon. The fates grant it. It is horrible, horrible to reflect, that it must endure for a single day.

THE CRISIS.

TRAVELLING TO ENGLAND, VIA RED SEA.

We divided the Desert as follows, and you cannot improve on it—

Left Cossier at 3 P. M., and arrived at Byr Anghis at 6½ to sleep. The following day getting off as early as possible, to Abowsinan 8 hours, passed the wells of Seid Solyman where you may bait as the water is tolerable—next day to Hammamat, 10 hours—next day El gavia 9 hours, where the road branches off to Kenne—the water is tolerable—next day to Angam 7 hours—the following to Lucor, passing Carnac to breakfast. At Angam you leave the Desert.

Take the following stock from Bombay, in two 3 dozen cases, no cases of larger size, the stronger the better. One and half dozen of water in bottles, 4½ dozen at least of good liquor, Beer, Port, Claret, Brandy, &c. &c. If possible take a *good* Cook who can act as interpreter—you are not at all certain of getting one at Cossier; a party of those would do well to bring one servant from Bombay and trust to chance: a few tongues or hams, potted soups and salmon—Horn lanthorns, a pair of Shades (luxury) well arranged for travelling, a small table, portable chairs, pate a la Diable, Gingerbread and other biscuits, a good Mattrass to lay on the sand quite good bed enough, warm clothing, tea, coffee, and sugar, kettles, saucepan and plates, a pair of spectacles, green or brown glasses, a pocket pistol for Brandy and water, lots of small bags, Cord, Hammer, Chisel, and Nails, quantities of strong cord, arms are not necessary.

At Cossier see that you have a driver to each dingy Camel. If the Agent is very civil make him a present of some English pickles or some brandy (calling it physic), a looking glass, a small telescope, a knife and things of that sort; this will please him and ensure attention from his father who is agent at Kenne. I say nothing of the ruins worthy to be seen, except that with all the great ideas I had formed of what to expect, they surprised all I had imagined. At Cairo you must hire a house; Osman Effendi, a renegade Scotchmen (Thompson) is paid for being civil to travellers. I will subjoin the items of expense in Egypt, which is a very cheap though disgusting country to travel in: however its antiquities fully repay all annoyance.

From Cossier to Luxor 5 Camels at 15 piasters	75 piasters
Hire of a Cangia for Cairo amongst three	350——
Living and all expenses, from the 1st of March, to the 27th the day we arrived at Cairo	300——
Living and expenses in Cairo for 10 days	400 —
Servants &c.	300——
Caugia from Cairo to Alexandria and some other expenses	90——

At Alexandria a Mrs. Hume keeps a very comfortable boarding-house. We left Alexandria on the 15th April and it cost me about £20 for the six-weeks living; at Alexandria we had the offer of a passage to England in a merchantman for £30. You can get to Malta, for another ship For the above expenses you must have about £12. three—six with two boats would be cheaper at least.

L—, myself, and another paid 1 000 piasters (20 to the dollar) to get to Scala Nuova, rode through Ephesus to Smyrna—It cost to get to Smyrna about £10, where a Mr. Bush took racini keeps a boarding house, paid Madame Ma- 15 dollars—Got horses for Constantinople for five days horses, passing through Beusa, a very pretty place, to Moudania, where we embarked in beautiful Pera, where a Madame Guiseppini has marked for lodging. We left Alexandria on the 15th April and arrived at Constantinople (Pera) on the 13th May.

Expenses from each person from Smyrna to Constantinople, £9; we remained at Constantinople near a month—were putto some expense in rerigging ourselves and baggage for Belgrade. I spent there £36, I bought a ride to- dle bags and got nothing for them at few sad- paying £3; 2nd hand are equally good. Vienna us to get to Belgrade six days and half travel- It cost above 600 miles, £21 each—We agreed with the Tartar to feed us and pay all expenses but he could not save our leather—it is a great out he taking; we went to Rodosto in a boat. Adderianople is an English consul, a Mr. B— Ad- mention my name to him. At Belgrade count, the water to Semlin, where you will get 10 days vile quarantine; from Semlin you get up to Vienna in steamers as far as Presburg, very cheap and very comfortable; £3 or 4 at most is saving, and £1 from Presburg to Vienna. Before the end of the year there will be steam from Constantinople up the Danube, when I have no doubt £10 will cover all expenses. Pesth is a nice place and the Hotel (King of Hungary) excellent; at Presburg all Hotels are alike, it cost is about £12 each from Semlin to Vienna. Here avoid the Hotel de Londres very dear and bad. Bargain for your rooms in Vienna before entering them. From Vienna you may get to England for £20 but you may agreeably spend £100. We went by Prague. Toplitz, Dresden, Berlin, Hamburgh. Austria the most delightful country to travel in very slow being the only evil but to cross the boundaries is very annoying. The Austrains are the happiest people in the world, all life and dancing. Throughout Hungary and Austria the greatest liberty of the subject prevails, rather different to what we suppose.

(From the Courier, November 6.)

ANTICIPATING A COMMANDING OFFICER.—Some summers have now past, since a plain-looking and plainly attired youth reported himself to the Adjutant of the——regiment, as having joined as Ensign. The young gentleman carried letters from his father to the commanding officer (they having been old campaigners together), requesting his patronage and advice for his son. In due time the aspirant for fame was introduced to his brother officers, and dined that day at the mess, where his appearance was so much at variance with what the regiment, (a crack corps) considered desirable, that they unanimously voted him a bore, and one to be got rid of as quick as possible. Passing the wine quickly round, the most knowing ones rigged him beyond what was considered human bearing, and for the entire evening he was made the regular butt of the company, all of which he bore with the most apparent stoical indifference, and the Colonel left the mess deeply prejudiced against the addition made that day to the regiment which he could not bring himself to consider in the light of an improvement. The next morning the commanding officer sent for Ensign——, and stated very candidly his opinion, that he feared he had mistaken his profession in selecting a military one, and instanced the manner he allowed himself to be insulted with such impunity the previous evening. "And what would you have me do, Sir?" inquired the person addressed. "It is not my province," replied the Colonel, "to point out the way; but had I been in your situation, I should have called out one of the offenders." "And so I did, Sir" rejoined the youth, "and shot him this morning, and the rest of the officers have made an apology," Colonel——informed him it was on this subject he wished to speak, but as he had been anticipated, he hoped for the future all would go on well. The young Ensign of that day is now a Colonel, and as distinguished an officer as any in the service; but, whether on full pay or enjoining his *otium cum dignitate* our informant saith not.—*Hibernian United Service Journal.*

Sir Grenville Temple, Bart., is just arrived in town, after an absence of five years in Egypt, Turkey, Barbary, the interior of the Desert of Sahara, &c. &c.

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